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183 **R PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1980 Established 1887

R — PARIS: Thursday, changeable with ...15 (46-61). LONDON: Thursday, showers ...1. CHANNEL: Rough. ROME: Thursday ...20 (65-68). FRANKFURT: Thursday, rain ...NEW YORK: Thursday, fair. Temp 7-15 (45-...

NAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 16

Algeria	4.00 Din	Iran	125 Rials	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	13 S.	Israel	15 7.50	Norway	4.00 N.kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Din	Italy	700 Lire	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Jordan	325 Fils	Portugal	40 Esc.
Canada	C$ 1.10	Kenya	Shs. 3.00	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	400 Mils	Kuwait	400 Fils	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Lebanon	£3.25	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Libya	1.Din 0.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Madeira	22.5 Esc.	Tunisia	0.375 Din.
France	3.50 F.	Malta	22 Cents	Turkey	T.L. 65.00
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh.
Great Britain	25 P.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.50
Greece	35 Drs.			Yugoslavia	30 D.

GB Spy Effort Senate Alleged

IA Agent Reportedly Hired ufiltrate Intelligence Panel

lip Taubman
rk Times Service

TON — Officials at epartment believe a agent for the Central gency tried to infil- te Select Committee e on behalf of the viet intelligence ser- g to sources familiar investigation of the

agent, David Bar- ly accepted about the KGB in return et a job on the com- which has access to government's most igence information.

was not hired, com- s said Tuesday. They pplication was "nev- onsidered." Mr. Bar- be reached for com-

to law enforcement matter is before a e and official action the end of the week. ribed the case as one ramatic and signifi- attempts in recent that it was part of a GB effort to pene- ican government.

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ency Agency

according to feder- miliar with his work gence agency, has several times in the s.

to 1963, he worked eaning he was not a employee. From he sources said, Mr. Barnett was on the staff as an intelligence officer in the Directorate of Operations, which was responsible for conducting covert intelligence operations.

Mr. Barnett left the agency in 1970 to start his own business, but did part-time contract work in 1979. Officials said that it was in this most recent association with the agency that he came under suspicion as a double agent.

Officials at the intelligence agency, the Justice Department and Federal Bureau of Investigation refused to comment on the case. However, sources familiar with the case provided a skeleton account of Mr. Barnett's alleged activities and the investigation of them.

According to these sources, Mr. Barnett applied for a job at the Senate Intelligence Committee possibly as early as 1976.

William Miller, staff director of the committee, said through a spokesman Tuesday that Mr. Barnett's application "was filed along with hundreds of others and he was never seriously considered for employment."

One law enforcement official contested that statement, saying that Mr. Barnett's application was reviewed seriously and that he had support from important political connections.

When Mr. Barnett's alleged association with the KGB was discovered, officials said, a dispute developed between the intelligence agency and the FBI about how to proceed.

According to those officials, there was some sentiment at the intelligence agency to try to turn Mr. Barnett into a triple agent, in effect getting him to report to the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

...o Adopts Initiatives ...edia; West Rebuffed

...l Churkow
...sociated Press

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...es approved several ...he Unesco budget ...mote such concepts ...onal code of ethics ... some form of "pro- ...rnalists," universal "responsible" re- ...ven ways to help propaganda capa- ...ration movements" ...alestine Liberation

...t Proposal

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...conference re-elect- ...position the Unesco ...d, Amadou Mahtar ...egal, an outspoken ...forts to break what ... the West's domi- ...al communications ...ures of international ...on.

...lso approved a 34- ...se in the operating ...esco, over the "no" ...ited States, Britain, ...ada and Japan. The ...ow will have $625 ...end over the next ...luding a substantial ...nds earmarked for ...s and mass media

...resolutions on mass media and journalists have no legal power, but press organizations that have monitored this conference and past Unesco media initiatives expressed concern that these actions would lend weight to governments seeking to control international reporting.

The conference also reached an informal consensus, after marathon negotiations, on a compromise resolution based on the findings of the MacBride Report. The report was the result of a two-year study by a 16-member Unesco-created commission on global communications problems headed by former Foreign Minister Sean MacBride of Ireland. Formal approval is expected Saturday.

Elie Abel, an American journalist and educator who was a member of the MacBride commission and the key U.S. negotiator of the resolution, said he took a degree of satisfaction that some recommendations that Western representatives considered the most radical in the MacBride Report were omitted from the final negotiated resolution.

As set forth in an unofficial draft of the final text, the resolution endorses freedom of the press and of information, a plurality of news sources and channels, freedom for journalists and all communications professionals, and the elimination of "imbalances" in the flow of information from the industrialized North to the developing countries of the South.

But the text also includes a passage that seeks "the elimination of the negative effects of certain monopolies, public or private, and excessive concentrations" of media strength. At Unesco, that language usually refers to the world's major news agencies — the Associated Press, United Press International, Reuters, Agence France-Presse, and in this case, Tass.

Aid Program

The new international aid program was of concrete importance. Several speakers on Wednesday hailed it as a "milestone" in the history of the Paris-based United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because it is designed to give practical effect to what up to now has been largely a conceptual campaign.

The prospect of other specific initiatives was also raised by at least two items in the Unesco budget and in several speeches during the long debates over the widening political issue of what is often called "information power."

The Indian delegation and two items on the budget sought to extend Unesco's involvement in the sensitive issue of satellite communication and its regulation. A world conference on the issue is to be held by the Geneva-based International Telecommunications Union in 1983 or 1984, and the effects of the campaign at Unesco appear certain to be felt there as well.



Associated Press

Politburo members are shown voting at a Wednesday session of the Supreme Soviet. Left to right, front row, are: party secretary and Brezhnev aide Andrei Kirilenko, ideologist Mikhail Suslov and President Leonid Brezhnev; middle row, Moscow party chief Viktor Grishin, Party Control Commission head Arvid Pelshe and First Deputy Premier Nikolai Tikhonov; top row, Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov, KGB's Yuri Andropov and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

Among Worst in Recent Years

Russians Told Bleak Crop Result

By R.W. Apple Jr.
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — At a time when the Soviet leadership is especially eager to show the people that it can satisfy their needs, the government faces the bleak prospect of providing even less meat next year than it put into shops in 1980.

On Tuesday, in his semi-annual speech to the Communist Party Central Committee, President Leonid Brezhnev took pains to emphasize the Kremlin's commitment to improved food supplies and more and better consumer products. In the view of foreign analysts, his strategy was to head off consumer discontent like that which resulted in strikes in Poland this summer.

But on Wednesday, at the opening session of the Supreme Soviet, the largely powerless Parliament, deputies were given figures suggesting a grain harvest of only 181 million tons, one of the worst in recent history, and the government said it anticipated economic growth next year of only 4.1 percent — better than many Western countries — but the lowest target set for the Soviet Union since World War II.

Statistics on grain production seem remote from the great questions of state. But for a Soviet leader attempting to slake the thirst of his people for a better life, as for an American president courting the votes of the Corn Belt, they carry political weight.

Mr. Brezhnev said in his speech Tuesday that it is a "real party approach" to worry about consumers' desires.

As the meeting of the Supreme Soviet opened in the dazzling white, neo-classical Great Hall of the Kremlin, Nikolai Baibakov, the chairman of the State Planning Committee, presented a generally negative picture.

In addition to the low goal for growth and the gloomy news about grain, he warned that energy supplies would be tight in 1981 and called for redoubled conservation efforts.

Behind Mr. Baibakov sat Mr. Brezhnev and other members of the Politburo including, in the third row, Mikhail Gorbachov, secretary for agricultural affairs of the Central Committee. Mr. Gorbachov, who is only 49 years old, was named to full membership in the all-powerful Politburo Tuesday, an appointment that signaled deep Kremlin concern about the food problem.

Most of the Politburo members are in their 70s. Mr. Gorbachov, a slender man with chiseled features and slicked-back dark hair, is eight years younger than the next most junior member of the group, and it is unlikely that he would have been elected had there not been a crisis in Soviet agriculture.

The most conspicuous absentee from the meeting was Premier Alexei Kosygin, 76, who is suffering from heart trouble.

Estimates of the Soviet grain harvest have been falling steadily. The goal was 235 million tons, which would have constituted a bumper crop. This summer, the U.S. Agriculture Department estimated the crop at only 205 million tons.

Last week, Soviet sources said 190 million tons was more likely.

Mr. Baibakov's disclosures were oblique. They would have been lost on the average Soviet citizen, and, indeed, they were ommitted from the Russian-language report transmitted by Tass, although they were included in the English-language text.

The planning chief said that grain production during the current five-year plan, which ends in December, had been 12 percent higher than that in the half- decade ending in 1975.

Calculations based on published figures for past harvests indicate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Carter-Reagan Debate Set for Tuesday in Ohio

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Carter and Ronald Reagan have agreed to hold their only head-to-head debate of the campaign on Tuesday night, a week before the election, in Cleveland.

The debate will last 90 minutes and somewhat resemble the form of the 1976 debates between Mr. Carter and then-President Gerald Ford, but there will be more time for the candidates to rebut each other directly.

The candidates will be questioned by four panelists presided over by a moderator, said Ruth Hinerfeld, head of the League of Women Voters Education Fund, the debate sponsor. The league will select the panelists and moderator, but it has not yet decided whether they will be journalists, as has been the case in past debates, she said. The debate questions will be on all major issues, domestic and foreign.

Tehran Official Hints U.S. Hostage Release Possible by Next Week

Reuters

TEHRAN — The 52 American hostages in Iran could be freed early next week, a political and religious leader dealing with the issue said Wednesday in Tehran. Diplomats here greeted the statement with caution.

Hojatoleslam Moussavi Kho'ini, one of seven members of the special commission set up by the Majlis (parliament) three weeks ago to deal with the hostage question, said that it would probably announce its terms on Sunday, and that if the United States met them, the captives could be freed as early as the following day.

"Probably in the Majlis session on Sunday the issue of the hostages will be discussed, and the terms for their release drawn up by the commission will be announced in a public session," Hojatoleslam Kho'ini said.

Asked if this meant the hostages could be released next week, he said: "They could be released even the day after the conditions have been announced by the Majlis. If they [the Americans] accept the conditions and put them into action they could be released as early as Monday."

His comments came after a news conference in Tehran on Wednesday at which Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie said he was sure that the Americans "were ready to meet what has been brought up as the basic principle in the form of the four conditions set by the imam [Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini]."

Mr. Rajaie added: "The hostages are not a problem for the United States. We are in the process of resolving the issue."

[The Washington Post reported that Mr. Rajaie's optimism, however, was challenged later by Ayatollah Mohammed Beheshti, the influential leader of the ruling Islamic Republican Party.

["The United States has not accepted the imam's conditions," The Post quoted Ayatollah Beheshti as saying. "Their statements in this regard don't show that they have accepted even those conditions which have been explained to them by the imam."]

Cautious Reaction

In Washington, the U.S. government reacted cautiously to the statements from Tehran and called again for direct negotiations rather than public exchanges.

The State Department spokesman, John Trattner, said no official communication of Mr. Rajaie's views had been received.

He said the U.S. position on Iran's demands was as clear as it could be and that the subject could not be discussed in terms of whether Washington had or had not met Iran's conditions.

"I think that's something for the two of us eventually to decide among ourselves — not you [the press] and me, but us and Iran," Mr. Trattner said. "It is not something I can discuss publicly for now."

"There is a multiplicity of voices now, as before, in Tehran," another official said. "We are not going to repeat the mistake of reading any position literally until something happens."

Diplomatic sources in Tehran said the United States had sent Iran through the Swiss Embassy here, which represents U.S. interests, a comprehensive reply to Ayatollah Khomeini's conditions on Sept. 16, and that there was "already a sort of agreement."

But the diplomatic sources pointed to areas of imprecision, such as the demand for dropping legal claims and whether this applied to government or private claims that might be outside government jurisdiction.

The ayatollah said the 52 hos-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Iraq Claims Control Of Large Iran Area

From Agency Dispatches

BASRA, Iraq — Iraq claimed major new victories Wednesday in its war with Iran, saying its forces had captured six towns in six days and seized territory twice as large as Lebanon.

Iran, which again bombed Baghdad, vowed that the defenders of the oil refinery city of Abadan would fight to their last drop of blood and said no Islamic peace mission could begin until Iraq withdrew from Iran.

The UN Security Council announced Wednesday that it would hold another public meeting Thursday afternoon on the Gulf war.

Iran sent a message Wednesday to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim denying that it intended to blockade vital oil tanker lanes through the Strait of Hormuz. Iran said it "will not spare any effort" to keep the waterway open.

Iraqi Claim

Baghdad's claim on its territorial gains was made as Iraqi forces raced to build a highway across the desert from Basra to consolidate their siege of the Iranian city of Ahwaz, about 75 miles (120 kilometers) to the northeast.

"The Iraqi troops have captured territory that equals twice the area of Lebanon, breaking through six towns in six days," the Iraqi defense minister, Adnan Khairallah Talbaf, said in an interview with the official newspaper Al Thawra. That would mean an area of about 4,000 square miles, or 10,400 square kilometers.

"Our forces inflicted great losses on the enemy, destroyed all its huge fortifications and compelled it to retreat and be defeated in all battles along different fronts," the Iraqi official added.

The fall of Ahwaz, the capital of Khuzistan province, would give the Iraqis control over some of Iran's richest oilfields, which they said they intended to keep until Iran negotiated an acceptable settlement.

Abadan Under Fire

Another key city, Dezful, lies 75 miles north of Ahwaz on a key highway, railway and pipeline juncture that connects southwestern Iran with Tehran. The Iraqis claim Dezful has the largest air base in the Middle East and have been bombing the city almost daily with planes and artillery since the war began a month ago.

In Tehran, the state radio broadcast an interview with the governor of Abadan in which he said both his town and Khorramshahr were

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

China Agrees to Buy Grain From the U.S. for 4 Years

By Jay Mathews
Washington Post Service

PEKING — China and the United States signed a multibillion-dollar agreement Wednesday for huge Chinese purchases of U.S. grain over the next four years that may improve President Carter's election prospects in the farm belt.

Under the agreement, negotiated over the last month in the Chinese capital, Peking agrees to purchase and Washington agrees to assure supply of at least 6 million metric tons of wheat and corn a year from 1981 through 1984. China is already expected to spend an estimated $2 billion for American farm products this fiscal year, including 6 million tons of wheat, 2.5 million tons of corn, nearly 1 million tons of soybeans and 2 million bales of cotton.

[Agriculture Secretary Robert Bergland said in Washington the agreement contained no limit on how much U.S. grain Peking may buy each year and he expects sales to grow, United Press International reported. "We believe the agreement will encourage further sales of grains to China and expect that over the next few years the Chinese will, at times, buy even more than the 9 million-ton level," he said.

[The arrangement is not expected to boost U.S. grain sales above the current level right away, but Mr. Bergland said it will assure a "stable, high level" of trade.]

The agreement is likely to boost

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Grumbles on NATO's Rich Northern Flank

By John Vinocur
New York Times Service

OSLO — The small, rich NATO members of northern Europe have entered a troubled period in their relationship with the alliance. All have taken steps since midyear to undercut promised contributions or to require changes in NATO's long-term plans.

The immediate consequences in terms of preparedness and military ability seem small, but some officials and diplomats of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization believe the psychological effect is considerable. Perhaps one of the most serious results could be a Soviet interpretation that the developments reflect a real lack of resolve in a group of Western European countries to defend themselves fully.

In the U.S. presidential campaign, the appearance of a consensus has evolved that greater military effort is necessary in spite of the country's economic problems. In this period, however, the governments of Belgium, Denmark and the Netherlands have proposed military budgets that fall considerably short of the 3 percent increase in real terms that they pledged two years ago. All three countries have standards of living and levels of personal income that rival or surpass those in the United States and West Germany.

Stocking U.S. Arms

In the same period, Norway, whose North Sea oil wealth has allowed it to make good on its budget promises without difficulty, suddenly decided, after four years of intense pressure on the United States to stock American weapons and vehicles in northern Norway, that it would be a better idea to store them in central Norway, much farther from the country's border with the Soviet Union.

The decisions have brought private expressions of concern from some alliance officials about damage to internal confidence, but in public there has been considerable caution. Sir Anthony Farrar-Hockley, the British Army general who is commander in chief of allied forces in the north and has headquarters in Oslo, said in an interview that NATO's northern flank was well defended at the moment but added that future performance "will depend on investment and preparation."

Intensely aware of the buildup of the Soviet northern fleet and the growing strategic importance of its territory in any Soviet attempt in a conflict to cut supply lines between the United States and Western Europe, the Norwegians began in 1976 to call on the United States to stock equipment in Troms Province, well above the Arctic Circle. The plan was that the equipment would supply a U.S. brigade of about 8,000 men that would be flown immediately to the area if hostilities broke out.

In February, a high Norwegian official said discussion of the stocking plan was in its final stage and completion was expected by midyear. But in April and May, the ruling Social Democratic Party began to sound less certain, and in August the government said the best place for stocking would be in central Norway's Trondelag region.

There had been sharp Soviet criticism of the Norwegians, and a ranking Social Democratic official said that the Soviet ambassador had warned that if Norway went ahead with the northern stocking plan, "We'll know how to react."

The Norwegian government insisted it was not reacting to Soviet pressure but to pressure from Moscow and the left wing of the party, which opposed it.

A Cabinet-level official implicitly acknowledged a problem of confidence in the alliance but seemed to push responsibility for the decision onto the United States by saying: "There is skepticism among many people here about American foreign policy. The discussion concerns whether or not you can trust the United States. We think there is no question we can, but there are continuing questions about American judgment."

Spending Frozen

The case in Denmark involves the decision there of the Social Democratic-led government to freeze defense spending in real terms for four years.

By the accounting of some Danish military experts, this will mean an actual cut of about 4 percent a year because inflation has affected military costs far more than it has other sectors of the economy. The result is likely to be disbanding a brigade on the island on which Copenhagen is situated, eliminating a fighter squadron and losing about 4,000 troops.

Gen. Farrar-Hockley said that discussions were continuing within the Danish government on the budget and that he hoped the results would be positive.

Like the Danes, both the Belgian and the Dutch governments have to confront serious economic problems and a general political unwillingness to reduce any of the social benefits that have been built up during prosperity.

In the case of Belgium, which has been gripped by a series of government crises, military performance has already been curtailed.

The real increase in Belgian military spending in 1981 is expected to be about 1.5 percent instead of the pledged 3 percent. This year some units were at 50 percent strength. And although Belgium agreed in principle to help buy radar reconnaissance planes called Airborne Warning and Control Systems for NATO use in Europe, it has never signed the agreement.

The Dutch will also not meet the 3 percent goal, budgeting instead a 1.5 percent real increase in military spending. The Defense Ministry said it would try make economies by delaying some ... vations and by spreading out payr... other equipment.

Both the Dutch and the ... also taken ambiguous po... tioning of new U.S. ... their territory. Thei... proved a NATO ... to deploy 48 Cru... try, but their g... clear.

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INSIDE

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PARIS — Tod... "The treaty ne... Cuba and now ... fraught with pres... the United States, ... win-tails-you-lose' at... macy. If it were ratifie... tion treaty of the Unite... summoned later on, Brit... warships could claim equ... ports under most-favored... acquiring such privileges in Cu... sentiment will not tolerate a... the republic on its feet."

...l, Luxembourg

In the 'Unhappiest Country', More Bright Moments

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

WARSAW — It was stuffy hot in the crowded hall at Poland's union of writers. Every seat, every available inch of space, was occupied by someone come to hear the poems of Czeslaw Milosz, the Polish emigre who this month received the Nobel Prize for literature.

An historical event, Poland's literati called it, at a time when historical events seem to be happening almost daily somewhere in Poland. But on this occasion, unfortunately, the union hall's loudspeaker kept silent.

The Polish government, certainly unintentionally, was more or less to blame. Its film and television crews had come to record the event and, plugging in equipment, the crews unwittingly unplugged the public address system.

Bright Lights

Still, the presence of those bright spotlights was welcomed, giving the evening a sort of official sanction, which was unusual for something associated with Mr. Milosz here since his poetry had been largely banned in Poland.

Richard Matuszewski, poetry editor for a Polish publishing house, spent the first few minutes telling how, five years ago, he had assembled a collection of Mr. Milosz's works and approached Jerzy Lukaszewicz, then head of ideology and propaganda in Poland, for permission to publish it. Mr. Lukaszewicz said no.

At the mention of the former chief censor's name, the audience booed. Mr. Lukaszewicz is gone now, discredited and dismissed two months ago in a shakeup of the Polish Communist Party leadership during the Baltic seacoast strikes.

Polish Justice

On the day he won the Nobel Prize, Mr. Milosz was sent a telegram of congratulation from President Henryk Jablonski. His poems and other works are expected to appear soon in an officially approved Polish edition.

A man in the audience whispered to one standing next to him, "Lukaszewicz is out, Milosz is in," and smiled, as if to say that Polish justice is, after all, now as good as any other.

Gustav Holoubek, considered by some to be Poland's finest actor, read a selection of poems dating from the mid-1940s. They included "In Warsaw," "Song of the End of the World," and "Campo di Fiori."

"We picked the poems that echoed most in ourselves," Jozef Hen, vice president of the writers' union and organizer of the Milosz evening, explained afterwards. "Milosz has in himself the Polish sickness, as we say. He is always troubled with his Polish fate. The unhappiest country, he called Poland once."

Strike Newsreel

A 25-minute newsreel called "Strike" and prepared by the government recently played in Warsaw movie theaters. Lately, the Polish information agency, Interpress, has taken to screening the film for foreign journalists.

It consists of shots from the Gdansk shipyards during the August strike of workers that led to the signing of unprecedented agreements guaranteeing the formation in Poland of independent trade unions.

Interspersed with pictures of that tense but peaceful scene are terrifying images of what happened during the strikes in the same shipyard in 1970 — pictures which until now only the Polish and top party officials have seen.

The film shows the city in 1970 ringed by armored personnel carriers and patrolled by armed troops. Street posters declare a state of martial law for the city.

Cut to 1980

Cut to 1980 again: Government negotiators take seats at a table across from worker representatives. Strike organizers distribute leaflets in the shipyard outlining workers' demands. The workers wait, orderly, disciplined, their faces reflecting anxiety mixed with determination. They pray.

The film seems to say that while the strike brought a crisis of authority to the Polish Communist Party and government, the way in which the crisis was handled can be a source of pride for both the authorities and the workers.

A background voice says at the end of the film, "We have to do everything now to see that the agreement works."

The new national federation of independent trade unions has also made a film. It is longer than the government's movie, lasting two hours, and is intended to serve as a record of the Gdansk events. Union organizers say they are seeking permission to run the film in area movie houses.

Packed Courtroom

On the second floor of the Warsaw courthouse, one of the most popular shows in town plays nearly every day to a packed courtroom. It is the corruption trial of Kazimierz Tyranski, former director of the export-import company Minex.

It is the first of the major public cases brought since Polish authorities launched their war on corruption — a war conceived as central to government and party efforts to regain public confidence.

Mr. Tyranski, a balding, dark-haired man, sits in the dock. Next to him are his wife and the Polish representative of a Swedish firm that did business with Mr. Tyranski, both of whom have also been charged with misdeeds.

Mr. Tyranski appears despondent, seeming to look at no one as the trial wears on. During the first week, the prosecutor read the charges, pausing every few paragraphs to ask whether Mr. Tyranski wanted to comment. In a low voice, the defendant said he wished to reserve comment until the end of the proceedings.

Mr. Tyranski is charged with accepting bribes of $460,000 from an Austrian company and $250,000 from a Swedish concern. In return, he is said to have directed business to these companies.

"His decisions concerning the choice of trade and partners and the terms of the deals made proved to be highly detrimental to the country's economy," reported the government-run Polish press agency.

Kania, Cardinal Discuss Polish Union Controversy

By Brian Mooney
Reuters

WARSAW — Polish leader Stanislaw Kania met Roman Catholic primate Cardinal Stefan Wyszynski here Wednesday in an evident attempt to head off a new crisis over registration of the Solidarity free trade union movement.

Such meetings are rare in Communist Poland. Mr. Kania's predecessor, Edward Gierek, met the cardinal only three times during his 10-year rule.

Wednesday's gesture appeared to underline the gravity with which both the church and the state view the continuing deadlock in relations between the powerful new union and the authorities.

"Matters of great importance for the internal peace of the country were discussed," the official news agency PAP announced after the meeting.

Backs Solidarity

The influential Catholic church has backed the Solidarity movement and Cardinal Wyszynski has met its leader, Lech Walesa, and other union officials to express his support.

The controversy over registration centers on the issue of Communist Party supremacy in Poland.

Solidarity is refusing to state directly in its statutes that it accepts the leading role of the Communist Party in society and the authorities say they will not register the movement until it does so.

The church, while supporting the union, is also clearly concerned that it does not provoke the authorities into the sort of reaction that could endanger the whole reform movement in Poland.

The wording of the PAP statement appeared to indicate that Mr. Kania appealed to the 79-year-old cardinal to use his influence in persuading the unions to toe the line.

"A unanimous view was expressed that constructive cooperation of the church serves beneficially the interests of the nation and will therefore be continued on behalf of the welfare and security of the Polish People's Republic," the statement said.

Met Church Officials

Well-informed sources said church officials saw Mr. Walesa on Wednesday. But it was not known whether he also met the cardinal, who was to fly to Rome early Thursday.

Neither the union nor the authorities made any further statement on the issue of registration, but a meeting is planned for Friday at the Warsaw courts and Mr. Walesa is to speak at a news conference Thursday.

He told reporters Tuesday night that he would not change a single comma of the union statutes, which pledge to uphold the Polish constitution where Communist supremacy is enshrined but avoid any separate reference to the leading role of the party.

A central committee member who is Poland's most respected political commentator warned Solidarity in a television broadcast that this position was unacceptable.

Solidarity's application for legal registration has been held up in the courts for nearly four weeks. The commentator, Mieczyslaw Rakowski, made it clear that the issue of party supremacy was the cause.

Political Character

Mr. Rakowski said Solidarity, which has grown from a militant strike committee in the Baltic port of Gdansk, must have a clearly defined political character. He appeared to mean that free trade unionism in Poland could be independent only within the present political system.

Part of an agreement signed in Gdansk between strikers and government on Aug. 31 said the new unions recognized the leading role of the Communist Party in the state.

But it also said the new unions did not intend to play the role of a political party and Solidarity maintains that it would be doing precisely that if it were to be formally linked to the Communist Party.

Mr. Rakowski said Tuesday night that these parts of the agreement must be included in Solidarity's statutes.

In a related development Wednesday, the Warsaw courts postponed for a week their decision on an application by private farmers to form a union affiliated with Solidarity. The court questioned whether landowners could form a trade union.



United Press International

William Rees-Mogg, editor of The Times of London, held an impromptu sidewalk press conference Wednesday after plans to sell or close his paper and The Sunday Times were announced.

Owners Cite Losses, Set March Deadline

London Times Papers to Close if Not Sold

The Associated Press

LONDON — The Times of London and its sister newspaper, The Sunday Times, are up for sale, and both will close next March if buyers are not found, the owners, Thomson Newspapers, announced Wednesday.

The two newspapers, regarded as Britain's most prestigious, have been troubled by a series of strikes, mainly by print unions, and mounting losses.

Gordon Brunton, managing director of Thomson British Holdings, said at a news conference, "The major reason behind this decision is the continuing troubled history of industrial relations, which goes back many years."

Mr. Brunton said the board of directors of Thomson British Holdings — part of a vast and otherwise largely profitable business empire headed by Kenneth Thomson — had decided the "financial burden" of owning the two newspapers was no longer justified.

The Times foreign editor, Charles Douglas-Home, immediately announced that urgent efforts would be made to set up a consortium to buy the two titles.

Earlier in the day, stock exchange dealings in shares of the Thomson organization were suspended amid speculation that the newspaper owners had finally lost patience.

Leaders of the two major printing unions were called in by the directors before the news conference.

The announcement followed new production losses of more than a million copies in the past two weeks at The Sunday Times in disputes involving the two print unions, the National Graphical Association and the National Society of Graphic and Allied Trades.

The Times and The Sunday Times resumed publication last November after an 11-month shutdown that cost the newspaper group an estimated $66 million. The key issues in the dispute with unions were manning levels and the introduction of new technology.

In June, Mr. Thomson, chairman of the Toronto-based conglomerate that publishes the newspapers, said print union opposition had prevented the papers from using computer typesetting it had installed two years earlier.

The Times was shut for a week in August in the first journalists' strike in its history. It is expected to lose about $36 million this year.

Dutch Court Rejects Menten Release Bid

The Associated Press

THE HAGUE — A Dutch court Wednesday rejected a plea from Pieter Menten, a convicted war criminal, to be released from prison on grounds of old age and poor health.

The court ruled that the 81-year-old art collector was receiving adequate medical treatment in the hospital wing of Scheveningen prison, where he is serving a 10-year sentence. He was convicted in July of participating in a massacre of 20 to 30 Jews in Poland in 1941 while attached to the German SS.

China Agrees to Buy Grain From the U.S. for 4 Years

(Continued from Page 1)

wheat prices and help make up for the grain sales lost by American farmers because of the Carter administration's embargo on most grain shipments to the Soviet Union. Politicians in the Midwest, hearing of the deal earlier through news leaks, have disagreed over whether the publicity generated by the grain deal would be enough to win over farmers disenchanted with Mr. Carter.

For Peking, the agreement serves to guarantee grain shipments at a time when it is straining to increase living standards and, as a geopolitical bonus, bolsters the United States in its embargo of grain to Moscow, Peking's archenemy. The agreement, signed at the Foreign Trade Ministry Wednesday by U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang, also signals the good health of Chinese-American ties despite recent Chinese criticism of Washington's dealings with Taiwan.

Jarring Changes

Peking-based diplomats have emphasized the importance of the pact in the growing ties between the world's most populous and the world's wealthiest nation, and also its role in restraining the jarring changes in U.S.-China grain trade over the last several years. Since 1972 when trade between the two countries resumed, grain sales to China have in some years been zero, and in other years as much as 4 million tons.

China purchased an average of about 1.1 million tons of wheat and 800,000 tons of corn each year from 1973 to 1979. Its total annual grain imports during that period were about 5.5 million tons one wheat and 1 million tons of coarse grains.

China also promises under the agreement to warn the United States if it plans to purchase more than 9 million tons of grain in a year or cannot purchase the agreed upon 6 million tons because of "exceptional circumstances" affecting all its purchases from all foreign suppliers. The United States also promises to warn the Chinese if it cannot sell the full annual quota of 6 million tons, or if it cannot sell more than 9 million tons in years when the Chinese ask for that much.

Carter administration officials had earlier expressed some doubts about a long-term grain pact with China, for fear that a bad harvest would make it difficult to gather the 6 million tons without major price rises. China has also purchased grain from Canada, Australia and Argentina, but Argentina and Australia in particular have been hard-hit by drought. The agreement sets the annual grain sale to China at 15 to 20 percent corn.

Alaska Oil Rig Sinking

The Associated Press

KODIAK, Alaska — An offshore oil drilling rig from which 18 crew members were safely evacuated was sinking in the stormy North Pacific on Wednesday, a Coast Guard spokesman here said.

Soviet Crop Failure Told

(Continued from Page 1)

that this year's crop, almost all of which has been brought in, will amount to 181 million tons. Diplomats who follow such matters said they considered that figure accurate, although they said it could be modified.

Last year's crop, which was considered a disaster, was only 179 million tons. Another failure in quick succession would compound the problems of Soviet agricultural bosses.

Bad Weather

A Western agricultural attache said the weather had been particularly unfavorable to wheat cultivation this year, too wet in some areas and too dry in others. Mr. Brezhnev said Tuesday that bad management was also partly responsible.

According to the attache, a 235-million-ton goal represented this country's minimum needs for bread, flour and fodder, plus wastage. With an actual output of 181 million tons, plus assured imports of 30 million tons, the Soviet Union faces a deficit of 24 million tons.

"That means a further reduction in herds and further meat shortages," the attache asserted. "American grain is not available because of the embargo, and it has been a bad year in Canada, Australia and Argentina. They have no real prospect of filling more than a fraction of their shortfall from imports."

President Carter blocked the shipment of 17 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union in January in retaliation for the Soviet incursion into Afghanistan.

Faberge Jewels Stolen From Oshkosh Exhibit

The Associated Press

OSHKOSH, Wis. — Jewelry valued at more than $1 million, including three imperial eggs by Faberge, was taken from the Paine Art Center during the night, the director said Wednesday.

Ralph Bufano said that nine objects were missing from the collection by Peter Carl Faberge, who was jeweler to the czars and crown princes of Europe at the turn of the century.

Iranian Legislator Hints At Rapid Hostage Release

(Continued from Page 1)

tages, held since last Nov. 4, could be freed if the U.S. returned the late shah's wealth, unblocked frozen Iranian assets in the United States, dropped legal claims against Iran and promised not to interfere in Iran's affairs.

The hostage commission is obliged to present its proposals to the full 270-seat Majlis, which must then debate and vote on them.

The commission has so far revealed nothing about its proceedings, but has been widely believed that its terms will broadly coincide with those stated by Ayatollah Khomeini.

Ayatollah Beheshti said Wednesday that the commission's terms might differ in detail from those of Ayatollah Khomeini, diplomats in Tehran concurred in this, although they could not say precisely how.

The diplomats noted that attempts to free the hostages had stumbled from one obstacle to another for the past year but said Iran's attitude could have changed over the past month in which it has been at war with Iraq.

A diplomat closely involved in the hostage issue said that the release of the hostages 24 hours after the Majlis debate "seems unrealistic, but in Iran it is not impossible."

"If there is a real green light from the imam [Ayatollah Khomeini], it is possible," he said.

Diplomats said they were unsure how the United States was prepared to meet Iran's conditions in a short space of time, and whether a promise to do so would be trusted by the Iranians after such a long period of hostility.

Possible Opposition

Political sources said an early release of the hostages could be opposed by some members of the Majlis who have called for the trial of some or all of the captive spies.

The young Moslem militants who took the hostages when they seized the U.S. Embassy last November restated their position that they would accept the conditions of the Majlis "even if these conditions are against our views."

A spokesman for the militants said Wednesday night that if the Majlis set its conditions on Sunday and the United States accepted them, the hostages would be released immediately.

"I mean in the least time necessary for us to bring back the hostages from other cities to Tehran and make them ready to go back to their homeland," he said, adding that this might take more than a day.

Hojatoleslam Kho'ini is a close confidant of the young militants who style themselves "followers of the imam's line."

The hostage issue was originally expected to come up in parliament Wednesday, but was postponed because of other business and apparently also because the hostage commission had not quite completed its work.

Iraq, whose troops moved into southwest Iran a month ago, accused the United States of conspiring to buy the freedom of the hostages by offering arms to Iran.

A front-page editorial in the official Al Thawra newspaper, which clearly bore the stamp of approval from the highest level of the Iraqi establishment, said President Carter was planning to exchange arms and weapons for the hostages.

The editorial underlined increasing concern in Baghdad that the United States and Iran were about to conclude a deal at Iraq's expense, giving Iran weapons to throw out Iraqi troops now occupying its territory.

Al Thawra, the organ of the ruling Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party, charged that Mr. Carter had abandoned neutrality in the war in an attempt to score points in his campaign for re-election.

India Undergoes More Religious Fighting, Riots

United Press International

NEW DELHI — Troops were called in to quell violence between Moslems and Hindus who fought pitched street battles in northern India with guns, swords and rocks, reports said Tuesday. At least two persons were killed.

Clashes between Hindus, Moslems and police rocked Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state, for nearly two months in August and September and an estimated 200 persons were killed.

In another outbreak Tuesday, a crowd hurled gasoline bombs and rocks at cars in India's first international auto rally near the Taj Mahal city of Agra 120 miles southeast of New Delhi.

Drivers in the 3,180-mile rally were attacked by a mob angered at the use of precious fuel for sport. A West German driver said the crowd roughed him up. "I am quitting," he said. The rally began Monday in Bombay and is to finish Friday in New Delhi.

Damaged cars were repaired in Agra and rally organizers said the vehicles would return to the competition for Wednesday's 840-mile stretch through forests and foothills of the Himalayas.

Iraq Claims Major Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

being pounded "right now" by Iraqi artillery.

"The heroes of the two cities still are defending them," he said, asserting that Iranian forces had blown up two Iraqi ammunition stores near Abadan.

Iran's official Pars news agency conceded the fall of Khorramshahr's prison and an adjacent mid-city river bridge to Iraqi troops and said the enemy had set up positions at both locations.

An Iraqi government communique, meanwhile, said that Soviet-made Iraqi gunboats sank an Iranian supply ship Wednesday at Khor Musa, at the northern tip of the Gulf.

The communique also said eight civilians were injured during an Iranian air raid on Baghdad. "Iraqi war jets counterattacked and inflicted severe losses on the enemy in today's air strikes," it said.

Tehran radio said Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie discussed the war with Habib Chatti, secretary-general of the 40-nation Islamic Conference Organization, but told him that no "discussion or action," including a goodwill mission of Moslem heads of state, "can take place before the Iraqi mercenaries leave Iran."

WORLD NEWS BRIEFS

Israel Strikes Palestinian Camp Near Beirut

United Press International

BEIRUT — Israeli fighter planes struck Wednesday at the Palestinian military camp of Ain Dorfil, eight miles south of Beirut, forcing Lebanese authorities to close the country's airspace.

Police said the Palestinian camp received several direct hits but there were no immediate reports of casualties. The officials also confirmed Israeli reports that the camp includes no civilian inhabitants.

The state-run Beirut radio said the country's airspace had been closed and that flights to Beirut would be diverted to either Damascus or Cyprus.

In Tel Aviv, the Israeli military command said the Palestinian base was used as a forward staging area for attacks into Israel and for training exercises.

Qadhafi Says U.S. Policies Raise War Threat

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi has told President Carter and Ronald Reagan that U.S. Middle East policies have created a threat of world war.

In a message cabled to the two presidential candidates on Oct. 16 and published Wednesday as an advertisement in the Washington Post, Qadhafi said U.S. policy toward the Arab world had brought the situation in the region "to an extremely grave stage."

He said that confrontation and the outbreak of war could be ruled out only by the U.S. renouncing agreements under which it has gained use of military bases in Oman and Somalia, withdrawing its sophisticated reconnaissance aircraft from Saudi Arabia, "ending your occupation of Egypt" and keeping U.S. air and naval forces away from Libyan borders.

King Swears In Belgium's New Government

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — A center-left coalition government, Belgium's first since World War II, was sworn into office Wednesday by King Baudouin.

The ceremony in Brussels took place a few hours after the king approved the composition of the new government of Socialists and Christian Democrats.

The Cabinet will be headed by Premier Wilfried Martens, 44, a French lawyer and Christian Democrat. The government, the fourth formed by Mr. Martens in 18 months, consists of 25 ministers and seven secretaries of state. It includes four women.

Carrington Sees Soviet Policy of Force

Reuters

LONDON — Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said Wednesday Soviet Union was evidently willing to use force to gain influence at expense of the West.

In a written report to Parliament, Lord Carrington said the Soviet Union had not so far shown a readiness to negotiate seriously for a peaceful settlement in Afghanistan.

"Any prudent Western policy must take account of the Soviet Union's evident willingness to use any means, including force, to further its objective of gaining influence in other countries at the expense of the West, particularly in areas where the latter's interests are intimately involved," he said. "Soviet forces are closer to the Gulf and this has made a significant difference to the balance of forces in the region."

Sakharov Salutes Perez Esquivel For Nobel Prize

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — Exiled Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov has congratulated Adolfo Perez Esquivel, the Argentine human rights activist who won this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Mr. Sakharov, who was banished by Soviet authorities from Moscow to the Volga River city of Gorky in January, won the prize in 1975.

In an open letter Tuesday to Mr. Perez Esquivel, issued in Moscow through his wife, Yelena Bonner, Mr. Sakharov said he realized, "the exceptional seriousness and tragedy of the problems faced by your country and the other peoples of South and Central America."

"Your powerful struggle for justice and your help in aiding people suffering from repressions are dear to people thousands of kilometers from you, in another world," Mr. Sakharov said in an apparent reference to the Soviet dissident movement.

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NATO North ...roblem

...ued from Page 1)

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Baghdad Entrusts Security To a Militia of Teen-agers

By Pranay B. Gupte
New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — As the war with Iran continues and Iraq's military men are sent to the battlefield, teen-agers are being entrusted with the security and care of urban areas such as Baghdad.

They are part of a volunteer militia totaling close to 400,000, according to Iraqi officials. In most neighborhoods of Baghdad there are special training centers for the organization's members.

Since most schools and colleges in Iraq are closed because of the war, the militia, known as the Popular Army, finds itself flooded with applications from young men. The militia also has large numbers of young women, older people such as teachers, merchants and government bureaucrats, and entertainers who compose patriotic songs to be played during training sessions.

Cabinet Members

Even Cabinet ministers belong to the Popular Army; its head is Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister.

President Saddam Hussein visited a few of the Popular Army's civil defense centers Tuesday and spoke enthusiastically about Iraq's war against Iran. He also referred to soldiers killed in battle and added: "The blood of our martyrs shall remain a minaret that illuminates the path for the next generation and revives the spirit of the Arab nation."

The day-to-day conduct of the Popular Army contrasts sharply with that of their counterparts in Iran, the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

The revolutionary guards more or less rule cities like Tehran, arresting at will anybody they think is a spy or a violator of Islamic law and holding them indefinitely without trial. As a result, residents of cities such as Tehran admit being frightened of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards. In private, Iranians often call them bullies.

Generally Popular

But members of the Iraqi Popular Army seem to be generally well-liked, partly because they have no official powers to arrest or terrorize and partly because the militiamen are drawn from the neighborhoods they patrol. The police force in Baghdad is well organized and there is seldom any conflict between the two organizations. In Tehran, the police frequently complain of being hampered by the Islamic Revolutionary Guards.

The Iranian guards have also been at the forefront of the fighting, especially in the cities of Khorramshahr and Abadan, while as one Iraqi official said, the Popular Army is a "reserve force that fills in the gap caused by the fact that our military people are out fighting."

In Baghdad, the militiamen help enforce the nightly blackout, although their attitude generally seems to be amiable. It is not uncommon to see restaurants, their lights burning brightly late into the evening, where militiamen and their friends sit contentedly and watch war news on color television.

The militiamen also help direct traffic, especially along Sadoun and Rashid avenues, the capital's main thoroughfares.

Senate Drive Seen by KGB

(Continued from Page 1)

agency on his activities for the KGB.

FBI officials, however, urged immediate prosecution of Mr. Barnett on the ground that an effort to penetrate the committee on behalf of the KGB constituted an extremely serious violation of the law.

Officials said that Mr. Barnett admitted his association with the KGB when confronted by investigators. They indicated that officials were weighing reduction of criminal charges against him because of his admission and the possibility that he might cooperate with government investigations of Soviet espionage activities in the United States.

Federal officials familiar with Soviet intelligence activities here said that the KGB had made an increased effort in recent years to gain access both to government secrets and to sensitive technological information in the hands of private industry.

They said the KGB had begun a concerted effort to spy on private companies that handle military and intelligence work for the government.

FBI Is Accused By Musician of Hate Campaign

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Leonard Bernstein says his late wife, Felicia, suffered "bitter unpleasantness" from what he called FBI-inspired harassment after the couple held a meeting at their apartment in 1970 to help raise money for the Black Panthers.

The FBI's "innumerable dirty tricks" included "floods of hate letters sent to me over what are now clearly fictitious signatures, thinly veiled threats couched in anonymous letters to magazines and newspapers, editorial and reportorial diatribes in The New York Times [and] attempts to injure my long-standing relationship with the people of the state of Israel," Mr. Bernstein said.

The conductor's accusations were in a statement issued Sunday following disclosure of documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act. They showed that the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, directed agents to send letters to those who attended the meeting, "outlining the [Panthers'] anti-Semitic posture.

Mr. Bernstein said the documents were "substantial evidence now available to all, that the FBI conspired to ferment hatred and violent dissension among blacks, among Jews and between blacks and Jews."

Moretto Madonna Stolen

The Associated Press

BRESCIA, Italy — Thieves climbed through a window into the basilica in nearby Paitone during the night and escaped with a priceless Madonna by 16th century master Moretto, the police reported Tuesday.

صورة من الأصل

WORLD NEWS

Israel Strikes Palestinian Camps in Lebanon

Qadhafi Says U.S. Pl...

Kinnock Speaks In Belgium

Farrington Sees Soviet...

Iranian Legislature At Rapid Ho...

India Undergoes More Religious Fighting, Riots

Iraq Claims Major Gains

...ction Called Premature

...Force Is Assailed ...r CX Cargo Plane

...ge C. Wilson
...ton Post Service

...TON — The CX cardent Carter wants to Rapid Deployment ...uble again, this time ...ral Accounting Off-

...which monitors gov...acting for Congress, ...new report that the ...king off on the $10-...gram without knowgoing.

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...e watchdog agency ...my's new XM1 tank ...much weight that the ...rce lobbied for early ...d not carry it the re...es.

...gressional commit... the Air Force for trying to get money for the CX without knowing just want kind of airplane it needs. The House Appropriations Committee, for example, in slashing the CX request from $81.3 million to $20 million last month, said:

No Convincing Case

"No one is able to say what a CX will look like, what its capacity will be or what it will cost. No one is able to say how the CX fits with the other airlift, sealift and pre-positioned assets already available or planned. Even the secretary of the Air Force has said that the Air Force has failed to make a convincing case for the CX."

In addition, said the House Appropriations Committee in its report on the Pentagon's Fiscal 1981 money bill, the Air Force is trying to launch the CX program without fixing up the C-5A transports it already has.

"The Air Force admits that it has underfunded spare parts for the C-5A fleet by an astonishing $511 million," said the report. "The committee believes that the Air Force should be caring for its existing assets before embarking on a new effort variously estimated at costing between $10 billion and $15 billion."

The GAO weighed in with its complaints about the CX program in a report addressed to Mr. Brown dated Oct. 10. The Air Force went ahead with its requests to industry on Oct. 15. The service either brushed aside GAO's objections or was not aware of them. The Pentagon's spokesman promised to look into the matter.

Sound Acquisition Principles

"We believe," said GAO in its report, that asking industry for designs before the studies are in hand "is both premature and contrary to the sound acquisition principles of Office of Management and Budget Circular A-109."

The Army, GAO continued, is making changes in its XM1 tank that are expected to make it weigh more than 130,000 pounds. This means that the CX the Air Force described in rough terms to Congress could not carry the XM1 the desired 2,400 miles without mid-air refueling.

Since the Air Force already is short of tankers for such long-distance refueling, the GAO said, "adequate aerial refueling may not always be available."

...OW Challenges Hold ...emocrats in Alabama

...Art Harris
...gton Post Service

...TTE, Ala. — Adm. ...ton, a former POW ...olitician after retiring ..., moved through the ...ouse, slapping backs ...hands with the red ...e must convert if he ...the first Republican ...Alabama since Re...

...s an ultraconserva... military might, free ...l fundamental values ...abortion, SALT, in...remarital sex among ...ich he decries as one ...st problems facing ...v.

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...r side of the coin" is ...e Commissioner Jim ...31, son of "Big Jim" ...rmer two-term popu...and colorful Alabama ...nd. "Little Jim" is a ...ear of a young man ...our drawl, and he has ...ner with the country ...hills and others who ...addy defeat the "big ...usiness and industry. ...sumer-oriented repu... PSC.

...e his father's flamboy..., Jim Jr. favors looser ...regulation of business ...s Birmingham bankers ...the farmers, the blue...rs and the blacks he ... the polls to keep the ...d out of hock.

...ower vacuum of Ala...s, 1980, march these ...ative combatants for ...nate seat, both upset ...eir respective primar...tical unknowns. It is a ...s de deux whose Nov. ... help shape southern ...om's Strength

...andidate makes the ...A Sept. 26 poll, taken ...dell three days after ...upset incumbent Sen. ...art (by a mere 6,000 votes out of 400,000 cast), put Mr. Folsom seven points ahead of the 56-year-old retired admiral, according to a state Democratic Party official. The same poll gave Mr. Folsom 98 percent name recognition (to Adm. Denton's 87 percent). A recent Republican-financed poll predicted Adm. Denton would win by a hair.

"Who knows? No one can figure it out," says Louise Lindbloom, executive director of the state Democratic Party. "It's too close to call."

Indeed, "Heart of Dixie" politics has turned into a political demilitarized zone where almost anything could happen, and already has. Incumbents have been knocked out in their primaries, swept out by the conservative tide. Mr. Folsom whipped Mr. Stewart, who had defeated Maryon Allen in the 1978 special election to fill the seat of her late husband, James Allen, an ardently conservative Democrat.

"Little Jim," who stands 6-foot-3, (a full head shorter than his father), raised up Alabama's conservative electorate by painting Mr. Stewart as a liberal "puppet" of the "great Washington power structure." Mr. Stewart had alienated white conservatives by pushing two controversial black judges for the U.S. bench. He also suffered from a investigation into his 1978 campaign finances. The Justice Department cleared him during the runoff, but the damage was done.

In the GOP Senate primary, Adm. Denton swamped a seasoned political pro, Washington lawyer Armistead Selden, an ex-congressman, former assistant secretary of defense and onetime ambassador to New Zealand.

Legend Pushed

TV ads pushed his legend as a patriotic Vietnam war hero, reminding voters how Adm. Denton once moved the nation when, after his release from a North Vietnamese prison camp, he stepped off the plane at Clark Air Force Base in the Phillipines and declared in a faltering voice: "We are honored to have served our country under difficult circumstances ... God Bless America."

"How can you campaign against God and country?" wondered an exasperated Selden supporter.

The Birmingham shock troops of Jerry Falwell's Lynchburg-based Moral Majority helped spread the faith for Adm. Denton to get the vote. Moreover, Adm. Denton was blessed with plenty of Republican cash, including a $1,000 contribuition from Richard Nixon.

The Republican National Committee has contributed the maximum, $173,000 to Adm. Denton's estimated half-million-dollar war chest. "He's one of the better shots we've got," said political director Scott Covington.

Mr. Folsom say he'll be lucky to raise $100,000 for his. "people's campaign."



United Press International

CALDRON BOILS — Steam rises around the new lava dome inside the crater of the Mount St. Helens volcano. The dome is growing rapidly and seismologists fear an imminent eruption.

Impact on Election Uncertain

Poor Economy Has U.S. Voters Upset

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich. — Detroit seems as far away as Katmandu from this tranquil city perched on the edge of Lake Michigan and surrounded by forests engulfed in the scarlets and yellows of autumn.

But when Detroit's automobile companies 250 miles to the south started laying off workers, so, eventually, did the industries that supply the automobile companies, which form part of northern Michigan's economic base. The results in Traverse City included an increase in the unemployment rate from 6 to 10 percent and an increase as well in economic anxieties among the city's 15,000 residents.

Lou Anne Taylor, a Republican leader here, says the performance of the economy is what a lot of people talk about when they come in to party headquarters to volunteer their time for Ronald Reagan.

The polls have found voters persistently and overwhelmingly dissatisfied with President Carter's handling of the economy, a fact that Mr. Reagan hopes will produce an avalanche of blue-collar votes to add to his base among the more affluent.

But one of the oddities of the 1980 campaign is that Mr. Carter has consistently managed to outdistance his dismal ratings on the economy.

Anger Expressed

"Even though people are angry, they're not so much angry only at Carter," said John Shimel, the international representative of the United Automobile Workers here. "They know that something is wrong with the system, that it's been unfair to them. But workers also think that it's not fair just to single out one man."

"There wasn't a president in the world who could have done anything about it," said Bill Echlin, news editor of The Traverse City Record-Eagle. "I think today would be very much today if Gerald Ford were president."

For both the better-off and the less well-to-do, partisan and ideological attitudes have an often-decisive impact on their judgments about the candidates and the economy.

Mr. Shimel, who joined the UAW 36 years ago, sees things as a strong labor Democrat. "I have no qualms that Jimmy Carter's economic policies got us into hard times," said Mr. Shimel, who supported Sen. Edward Kennedy in the Michigan caucuses. "But I'm also aware, and so are many workers, that Reagan would have even more conservative fiscal policies and would get us in deeper."

At the other end of the spectrum is George Simon, a Detroit industrialist who is developing a hotel and condominium project here. Mr. Simon is doing well and his project is even a beneficiary of so-called big government. The loan to build the project was 90 percent guaranteed by the Farmers Home Administration, over the objections of some Traverse City officials.

Reagan Supporter

But Mr. Simon is voting for Mr. Reagan, because he thinks the economy needs big tax cuts to encourage business investment and a reduction in regulation by the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

"Five percent of the inflation factor is attributable to OSHA and EPA," he said, using acronyms that have become the equivalent of curse words for many businessmen.

The effects of the recession are being felt unevenly around the country, which also complicates its relationship to presidential preferences.

"Not only doesn't it affect all regions equally," said Mr. Echlin, the newspaper editor, "it doesn't even affect all the areas of a given region equally."

Jeremy Conaway, a politically active local lawyer added: "I'm not hearing all this talk about layoffs. I talk to a lot of people and I'm just not hearing it."

Mr. Conaway contended that Americans in small towns and rural areas, even those affected by increases in the unemployment rate, were likely to react less sharply to the economic downturn than people in cities. In cities, he argued, large numbers of the unemployed were concentrated in slums and working-class neighborhoods; in rural areas, the unemployed were more isolated.

If voters are not sure that any president can do anything about the economy, they are equally uncertain about what they would have a president do.

"We're really stuck," said Dr. Marlene Bevan, who directs a speech and hearing center here. "We're angry at the way the government has handled the economy and want it cut back. But we know we'd be lost without government, and we always end up turning to it to solve our problems.

"The effect of it all," she concluded, "is to give people a sense of impossibility when they go into the voting machine and pull that lever."

China's Fallout Not in U.S. Yet

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — No radioactive fallout has yet been found in the United States that could be attributed to the Chinese nuclear test last week, the Environmental Protection Agency said.

The leading edge of the cloud of radioactive debris in the upper atmosphere passed over the Eastern Coast of the United States late Monday, the EPA said Tuesday. Debris in the lower altitudes moves more slowly and is not expected until several days after the upper cloud, according to the EPA.

On Oct. 16, the Chinese exploded a nuclear device in the atmosphere with a force equivalent to between 200,000 and 1 million tons of TNT.

Coalition Wins Vote in Sweden

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Premier Thorbjorn Falldin's coalition government Wednesday barely survived a no-confidence vote over its budget-slashing economic policies.

It was the first time in Swedish history a government was challenged by a confidence vote.

The 349 parliament members voted exactly along party lines, leaving the opposition Social Democratic Party led by former Premier Olof Palme unable to overcome the one-seat, 175-174 majority held by Mr. Falldin's coalition. Mr. Palme called for the vote last week as a protest over the government's plans for massive cuts in next year's budget.

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Pentagon Sees Link to Use of Bases

U.S. to Examine Saudi Bid for F-15 Gear

By Richard Halloran
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown has ordered a comprehensive staff study of a Saudi Arabian request for additional equipment to improve the performance of fighter planes purchased from the United States, administration officials said.

The review, the officials said Tuesday, would provide a rationale for a decision on the politically sensitive question — a decision to be made after the presidential election on Nov. 4. Mr. Brown has set a Nov. 30 deadline for what he called a "study to guide further policy determinations."

White House and Pentagon officials said the study comes at a time when the administration is hoping to build on its relationship with Saudi Arabia, which was improved by the dispatch of four early warning and command aircraft, called AWACS, to operate alongside the Saudi air force.

Military Access

The ultimate objective, the officials said, was to persuade the Saudi government to give U.S. forces access to military bases in Saudi Arabia, enhancing the U.S. military and diplomatic posture in the region.

Military officers, indicating they would recommend approval of the Saudi request, asserted that U.S. access to Saudi bases would help protect the industrialized world's leading supplier of oil and would allow U.S. forces to operate from the heart of the Gulf.

When the F-15 Eagle fighters were sold to Saudi Arabia in 1978, the administration said it would provide no equipment that made the planes a threat to Israel. Early last month, President Carter told Aerican Jewish leaders that he would not approve the sale of the additional equipment without consulting Congress.

The original sale of 60 of the high-powered fighters, designed to knock attack aircraft and bombers out of the sky, was part of a Middle East arms package. The delivery of the first of the $17 million planes is scheduled for late 1981.

Bomb Racks

In June, Saudi officials met Mr. Brown in Geneva and asked for bomb racks for the F-15s, as well as equipment that would greatly increase their range — extra fuel tanks and KC-135 aerial tankers for refueling the F-15s in the air.

Since then, administration officials said, the situation in the Middle East has been changed by the Iraq-Iran war and the Saudi request for deployment of the four early warning planes. That has made U.S. officials more optimistic about gaining access to Saudi bases.

Mr. Brown therefore ordered the Air Force "to conduct a comprehensive review of all the capabilities and factors involving improvements and additions to the F-15 aircraft and weapons systems now under contract to Saudi Arabia."

The study, which came to light in the newsletter Middle East Policy Survey, is to cover an assessment of the potential threat to Israel, operational issues, and manpower and training requirements. Mr. Brown ordered that "there should be no contact with the Saudis on the study."

Seeks to Buy

Sheikh Faisal Alhegelan, the Saudi ambassador to the United States, said Monday that his government would seek to buy the sophisticated radar surveillance planes that the United States sent to Saudi Arabia last month.

U.S. and Saudi officials have stressed that the planes were sent to protect the production facilities of nonbelligerent oil producers during the war between Iraq and Iran.

But Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie of Iran said at the United Nations last week that the deployment of the planes constituted an obstacle to solving the problem of the American hostages in Iran.

Trudeau Agrees That Provinces Own Resources

United Press International

OTTAWA — Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau has agreed to guarantee the provinces complete ownership and control over natural resources in Canada's new constitution, an important concession to the mineral-rich west.

In a letter Tuesday to New Democratic Party leader Edward Broadbent, Mr. Trudeau said his government had thus met the conditions imposed by the NDP for that party's support of the resolution in the House of Commons to transfer amendment power from Britain to Canada while rewriting the document.

"I would be prepared to accept an amendment ... which would confirm the jurisdiction of the provinces with respect to exploration, development, conservation and management of nonrenewable natural resources," Mr. Trudeau told Mr. Broadbent.

At a news conference, Mr. Broadbent said the granting of resources to the provinces gave all Canadians a "decent" constitutional package to send to the British Parliament, which must approve the transfer of the constitution.

Lebanon's Sarkis Asks Ex-Minister To Form Cabinet

Reuters

BEIRUT — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis named former Justice Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan premier-designate Wednesday and asked him to try to form a new government, a presidential statement said.

Outgoing Premier Selim al-Hoss announced his resignation in June but stayed on in a caretaker capacity while attempts were made to create a government of national unity and end five years of bloodshed in Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis named veteran Moslem politician Takieddin Solh premier-designate on July 20, but on Aug. 8, Mr. Solh announced that his bid to form a Cabinet comprising representatives of all Lebanon's political factions and rival militias had failed.

Mr. Wazzan, a 55-year-old lawyer, was elected to Parliament for Beirut in 1968, but was defeated four years later. He was justice minister in 1969.

Blast Kills 5 in Delaware

The Associated Press

NEW CASTLE, Del. — Firefighters gained control of a big fire at an Amoco Chemical Corp. plastics plant here early Wednesday, 11 hours after an explosion that shook buildings miles away, killed at least five persons and injured 29. Officials said more than 500 residents were temporarily evacuated.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Thursday, October 23, 1980

Russia's Food Problem

The Soviet Union has a food problem. President Leonid Brezhnev all but announced it Tuesday. By failing to mention the size of this year's harvest in an economic report to the Communist Party's Central Committee, he made it clear that the grain crop was poor. It was, however, indirectly announced just how poor — 181 million tons — substantially below the 235-million ton target set for this year. The upshot of that is very simple. There won't be enough feed grains, therefore there won't be enough meat, especially because this year's poor harvest is the second in a row. Last year's harvest was even worse. That total was only 179 million tons. There have already been reports of work stoppages because meat was unavailable. The Soviet leadership is undoubtedly more sensitive than ever to that kind of a problem now because of the Polish troubles. Meat shortages were a key factor in setting off the strikes there that have thoroughly shaken up the socialist system.

All this is by the way of saying that grain embargoes are useful diplomatic tools under certain conditions. One can argue, of course, that if the United States limits sales to the Soviet Union, some country like Argentina will pick up the slack, as happened last year. But this year, Argentina, too, has had a poor harvest. If other major exporters such as Australia and Canada can be counted on to support a continued U.S. embargo, it could be a potent advantage for the West in the constantly shifting web of diplomatic ploys and counterploys that constitute U.S.-Soviet relations.

The threat of an embargo is meaningless without the resolve to keep it in effect long enough to show results. That means the will to hold out longer than a single crop year. But the U.S. political system does not lend itself easily to that kind of steady diplomacy. Since this is an election year, several farm state senators who are facing tight races called in some of their chits and the Senate voted to end the embargo to appease farmer-voters. Meanwhile, the administration had just concluded a major grain deal with China, which would provide a market for whatever surplus U.S. farmers produce. Why couldn't the Senate have waited a bit longer? Because votes are at stake. There's a saving grace, this time, however. The Senate and House must still have a conference at which the Senate vote is likely to be reversed.

No matter who the president is — and here it should be noted that Ronald Reagan opposed the embargo — he must be able to build a consensus in the nation to support his broad foreign policy goals so that when it comes down to specifics, such as a grain embargo or free-trade policies, that might hurt farmers or autoworkers in their pocketbooks, members of Congress will have the political confidence to support those goals in their states and districts. Mr. Carter's policies have frequently been the right ones, but he has failed at consensus building.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

Oil Warning

For the past seven years, forecasts of future oil availability — especially those based on price — have regularly been out of date by publication day. In general, the estimates of how much oil can be produced have tended to be overstated, while the potential of conservation programs has been underestimated. Despite the record of error, and the large uncertainties, forecasts of future oil supply are important nonetheless: without them, prudent policy-making is impossible.

The Iranian revolution of last January not only removed most Iranian oil production from the world balance sheet. It also demonstrated to other major producers the disruptive social effects of too rapid oil development. For both reasons, forecasts made before that upheaval are pretty much obsolete. Of the few that have been attempted since, one of the most sobering was released this week by the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment.

The report emphasizes the great uncertainties involved in predicting world supply for even as short a term as the remainder of this decade. But it describes as "highly likely" the prospect there will be little or no increase in total world oil production by the end of the century. On the other hand, there will certainly be substantial growth in energy demand, at least in the developing world. Assuming — and it is a big assumption — "political stability in the major exporters." OTA predicts a non-Communist world oil supply of 40 to 60 million barrels per day in 2000, as compared with 52 million barrels per day last year.

The sharp decline in predicted U.S. production is one of the major factors in this rather grim picture. OTA's estimate of U.S. production ranges from less than half of today's level to a high of about one-third less. And the high estimate depends on both the annual addition of 1 billion barrels to domestic proven reserves and vigorous use of expensive new recovery techniques that can extract more oil from wells that have already been conventionally exploited.

On the positive side, OPEC oil production is expected to remain about constant, limitedj by political-economic decisions to restrict production rather than by geological constraints. Increases in production in other developing nations, including Mexico, are likely to be offset by growth in demand in these countries. Nor does the study hold out much possibility for production from major new oil finds outside the Middle East.

The OTA report's final estimate covers a fairly broad range of possibilities — from 20 percent less than today's oil supply to 15 percent more. But even the high end of the estimate — which depends on some very optimistic assumptions — allows hardly any room for economic growth unless ways are found to reduce wasteful energy uses in the meantime. Considering the likelihood that supply may actually turn out to be closer to the low end of the estimate, the report's message can be taken as a strong warning against any sense of complacency that U.S. energy problems are yet under control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Jamaican Dilemma

In the Jamaican election next week, the government is running chiefly against the International Monetary Fund and the world financial system that it represents. "This is not an ordinary election," Prime Minister Michael Manley declared. For much of the world, the Jamaican case has become a test of the poor countries' claims against the rich ones. The IMF is prepared to give Jamaica quite a lot of help. But the question is the conditions for it.

Or, to put it another way, the question is the degree to which Jamaica, under Mr. Manley, has contributed to its own misfortunes. In the 1960s, the Jamaican economy was booming. International aluminum companies were developing the bauxite industry. Tourism was rapidly expanding. Following the then current fashion in development theory, the government — long before Mr. Manley's arrival in 1972 — began shifting emphasis from agriculture to manufacturing. The error in this strategy became apparent in the 1970s, when a strong and productive agricultural sector would have paid off handsomely. Instead, employment had become dependent on a style of manufacturing that required imported materials, foreign exchange and continued investment.

Mr. Manley's style of socialism aggravated weaknesses already apparent. Gripped by the example of OPEC, he sharply increased the taxes on bauxite and called on the other bauxite-producing countries to follow him. When they declined, and the aluminum companies — for several years — went elsewhere for their ore. Mr. Manley is a democrat, but he is also an outspoken admirer of Fidel Castro. The investors began to get nervous, and a capital flight started. The vulnerable new manufacturing industries began to starve for foreign exchange. The economy declined steadily, and unemployment soared. The government turned to foreign banks for loans to keep the factories going. But, incited by Mr. Manley's gestures to the left, the capital flight continued and, as the debate mounted, the banks began to cut off the loans. It was only then, as a desperate last resort, that Mr. Manley turned to the IMF.

The IMF is not a foreign aid agency. Its job is to stabilize the world financial system by lending to countries in trouble. But it lends only on condition that countries change their economic policies to bring their accounts into balance. That usually means reducing the standard of living. Jamaica agreed to rather drastic conditions, failed to meet them and, last spring, broke off further negotiations.

Jamaica is now a leading example of a country that, having lived beyond its means, is going through severe economic contraction. That destabilizes its politics, in turn making future loans and investment still more risky. But to restore the prosperity and hopes of the early 1970s would require more aid than the rest of the world is prepared to provide. That's the Jamaican dilemma, but not, unfortunately, Jamaica's alone.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Twenty-Five Years Ago
October 23, 1905

...y's editorial in the Herald reads: ...gotiated by Great Britain with ...pending in Cuba's Senate is ...nt menace to the interests of ...t is a characteristic 'heads-I- ...hievement of British diplo- ...d and the pending naviga- ...d States with Cuba con- ...ish trading vessels and ...l treatment in Cuban ...nation clauses. U.S. ...y European power ...ba. The American ...easure to set the

Fifty Years Ago
October 23, 1930

BERLIN — Today's appointment by Premier Otto Braun of Prussia of Carl Severing, the Socialist leader, as Prussian minister of the interior, was greeted with delight in political circles here as strengthening the Republican regime in Germany against possible Fascist or Communist putsches this winter. The post is generally considered as the most responsible in all Germany and the key position to the Republican fortress. Mr. Severing, who administered this office from 1920 to 1926, enjoys a reputation of being the "strong man" required for this position. He succeeds Prof. Heinrich Waentig, a political economic and Socialist intellectual, who will retire to pursue his scholarly researches.



"How Did You Ever Get Along Without Me?"

Money Bolsters Berlin Wall

By Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Twenty years after building a wall of steel and concrete around Berlin to prevent East Germans from going West, the Communist authorities have set up another barrier, this one in Deutsche marks, to stop West Germans from going East.

Since Oct. 13, West Germans, most of whom have families in the East, have had to change 25 marks ($14) a day per person, instead of the 13 marks required before for visits to East Germany and 6.50 marks for visits to East Berlin. All money exchanged must be spent in East Germany or is confiscated at the border on exit.

Retired persons and children, who up to now were not required to conform to regulations, must hereafter exchange 7.50 marks per person per day. This is a heavy tribute imposed on a large scale: Last year 8 million West Germans and 3 million West Berliners visited East Berlin.

The new rates will act as a brake for most of the Westerners who have been accustomed to go East for a weekend with the family left behind.

East Germany says that the new tax is justified by financial exigencies. However, this is merely a pretext, for the new rates will have as a first result a reduction in the number of visitors, and therefore in the amount of hard currency earned by the East. In addition, the economic factor is always secondary to the political factor in any decision taken by a Communist government.

The political reason — the real motive for the East German decision — is to curb sharply the exisiting East German-West German ties. Contacts between the two German populations were hailed as the result of West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's successful Ostpolitik. The East German move was meant to show that this policy has not been a success.

The East German decision was announced just after Mr. Schmidt's electoral victory. Had it been announced before, certain observers believe, the election would have gone the other way. This sudden move and the cancellation of two scheduled meetings with Erich Honecker, the East German president, show clearly that the basis of Mr. Schmidt's strategy is extremely fragile, as is his credibility, both domestically and internationally.

The East German maneuver is also a blow against detente in general.

The new barrier is a violation of the basic principles of the Helsinki agreements, which call for the free circulation of peoples and the easing of contacts between families separated by frontiers. East Berlin's decision thus was obviously unthinkable without the approbation, if not the encouragement, of Moscow.

When added to the totally negative attitude adopted by the Communist delegations at the current prepatory meetings for the Madrid conference, the East German decision can but aggravate the pessimistic outlook for East-West talks.

Mr. Honecker's brutal tone in announcing the erection of the Deutsche mark barrier and East Germany's return to Cold War methods is closely linked to the Polish crisis. The East German leader went further than any other Eastern leader in attacking "West German interference" in Polish affairs, to blame "reactionary elements" in the West for the worker rebellion in Gdansk and to warn that the Socialist states, and East Germany in particular, will not allow any change in the Socialist system of Poland.

The press in Poland did not print these remarks, which recalled those made in 1968, just before the invasion of Czechoslovakia. It also did not print similar remarks made by the authorities in Prague. The fact that Moscow had the Czechoslovak Communist Party join in the Polish campaign may be taken as particularly serious.

Wasyl Bilak, Moscow's man in Prague, has just publicly denounced the "counterrevolutionary elements" in Poland and vowed that the "comrades in Poland" can count on Czechoslovakia to defend Socialism. This is the very Mr. Bilak who boasts of being the one who in 1968 invited the Red Army to Prague to defend Socialism there.

The discretion of the Polish press, which now avoids all references to solidarity among Socialist parties, is a sign both of caution and disgust.

A number of political observers in Warsaw fear that Mr. Honecker's move is a step in a campaign of provocation planned by the Kremlin with the aid of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the most servile party in East Europe.

The reason is simple. No warning can more anger the Poles than one coming from East Berlin. The Poles are not about to forget the threats coming from Berlin just before the start of World War II, which led to the occupation and destruction of Poland and its capital and the assassination of 20 percent of its population.

In the present tense atmosphere, violent declarations of the type enunciated by Mr. Honecker — a German, a Communist and the Kremlin's most faithful follower — may lead to unexpected consequences.

This, according to a source in Warsaw, may be the very goal of the operation. It is quite probable, he said, that some people would like to see a riot against the East German Embassy in Warsaw, leading to police intervention and the eventual call for assistance from a fraternal exterior force.

The simultaneous assault from East Germany and Czechoslovakia is an indication of the fear and fragility of those two countries, the most exposed to contagion from the Polish disease of independence. It is also proof that Moscow is worried about the destabilization of the system set up in 1945.

Under these conditions the new steps taken by East Berlin are only the first of the coming campaign.

Since the war, the temperature of Europe has been read in Berlin. Right now, the thermometer is reaching the fever point.

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Kremlin Stance Noted

Judging Candidates On a Soviet Policy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — People talk about "war and peace" as if the issue were entirely up to the United States. But the Soviet Union also plays a major part. So before judging the candidates, it makes sense to assess the present Soviet stance in the world.

Moscow has recently shown new signs of firmness. Particularly revealing is the dramatic public reception the Russians accorded to the visiting puppet leader from Afghanistan, Babrak Karmal. President Leonid Brezhnev embraced him at the airport, and said at a dinner in his honor that the Afghan revolution was "irreversible." That means the Russians are sticking firm by their commitment in Kabul, cost what it may. It will be four or five years, Russians here freely admit, before Soviet troops are out.

Unrest in Poland

The Russians show equal determination not to let the unrest which recently swept Poland spread there or to the rest of Eastern Europe. In the last few days they have allowed the East Germans to tighten the rules of contact with West Germany. Moscow thus announces a willingness to crack down hard — even at the expense of harmony with Western Europe.

Then there is the Soviet behavior in the Gulf crisis. Moscow is simply allowing assets to accrue — firming up ties with Iraq by arms shipments; with Syria by a new security treaty; with Iran by encouraging clients such as Libya to help Tehran. Whatever happens in the Gulf the Russians will be in good position to pick up some pieces.

Within that context, the Russians continue to negotiate with the United States on arms control. In other words, with their vulnerable positions secured, and the way open for new advances in the Gulf, they are also prepared to move forward with the arms limitation treaty known as SALT-2.

Carter's Policy

President Carter's Soviet policy centers on passage of the SALT-2 treaty. He also proposes a modest defense bill, centering around a new missile, the MX, and a Ready Deployment force. He would put further pressure on the Russians by firming up ties with China, by pushing hard on human rights, and by courting the Third World countries, including the radical regimes.

But with the Russians toughing it out, Mr. Carter has no chance for early Senate ratification of SALT-2. Indeed, he has hurt the cause by bringing the treaty front and center as a partisan — almost personal — political issue. In process he may even have compromised the credibility of his most weighty witness — Defense Secretary Harold Brown.

Nor can Mr. Carter hold the line on defense spending. His emphasis on the China connection and human rights panics the Russians into a steadily increasing arms buildup. The buildup combines with successes scored by radical regimes in Asia, Africa, and Latin America to fortify hawks in the Pentagon and the Congress. Thus Mr. Carter's good intentions will now, as they have during the past four years, to fuel the arms race. His policy remains the prisoner of his self-righteousness.

Growls

Ronald Reagan approaches Soviet Union all growls. He would scrap the SALT-2 treaty. He favors a much bigger defense buildup. He leaves it open as to whether he would use force in the Gulf or the Caribbean. He claims that under such pressures the Russians would quickly accede to a new and more better arms control accord — SALT-3.

But hardly anybody believes the Russians would yield to such pressures. On the contrary, the scrapping of SALT-2 would free them to accelerate the military buildup. They know Mr. Reagan commands almost no domestic support for military adventures or for big defense spending. They would be further emboldened because Mr. Reagan shows no interest in working with China against the Soviet Union.

So the Reagan line, while sounding tough, actually provides the openings for Soviet expansion. Much as Mr. Carter is trapped by his moralism, Mr. Reagan is captive of his outworn ideology.

In the matter of national security, accordingly, neither major candidate offers assurance for years ahead. The one least committed to his present posture is probably — if not the best — the least bad.

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Reagan: Dealing With Allies

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — "The United States has an important leadership role," Ronald Reagan said in step two of his nine-step outline of a comprehensive foreign policy on television the other night, "and this role can only be effective if our alliances are cemented by unity of purpose and mutual respect."

Right on! No argument with Jimmy Carter there.

But then the Republican candidate moved on from step two (relations with friends) to step six (strategic arms control). And right away he not only reconfirmed yet another nice, neat and fundamental difference between him and the president on foreign policy. He also raised a big question about step two — about just how much "unity of purpose" Mr. Reagan as president would be able to establish with the European allies of the United States.

Tear Up

Mr. Reagan would tear up the SALT-2 arms control agreement initiated by his two immediate Republican presidential predecessors and ultimately negotiated and completed with refinements and some revision by President Carter. Mr. Reagan thinks it would merely slow the arms race while giving important advantages to the Russians. So he would plunge instantly as president into negotiations on a SALT-3 agreement with a goal of actually reversing the nuclear arms race by achieving mutual reductions in nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Carter would simply proceed as rapidly as possible to push for Senate ratification of SALT-2, on the theory that: (1) that's as far as the Russians are now prepared to go and (2) that SALT-2 is a logical and essential intermediate move before attempting the actual cutbacks that Mr. Reagan would have as his initial objective.

That's their difference — but not without a certain irony. What Mr. Reagan would make his first arms control order of business Mr. Carter actually made his, two months into his first term in 1977. His failure was, well, embarrassing. The Russians were not just resistant. Their rejection was resounding.

While it was said at the time that the Carter initiative was too sudden, or badly handled, it had significant domestic support, most particularly from Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who is generally not thought of as soft-headed about the Russians. In any case, almost all the experts I have talked to agree that a similar effort to bypass SALT-2 in favor of the bolder SALT-3 arms reduction approach would find even less favor with the Russians today.

Big Buildup

Especially if accompanied by the big arms buildup that Mr. Reagan proposes as a means of improving the U.S. bargaining position, the scrapping of SALT-2 in favor of a leap directly to SALT-3 would have the effect, these experts argue, of simply postponing indefinitely any U.S.-Soviet negotiations on nuclear arms control.

And this is precisely where Mr. Reagan's step six (strategic arms control) comes sharply into collision with step two — relations with allies "cemented by unity of purpose." In truth, SALT-2 constitutes a very large part of what cement there is between the purposes of the United States and the Europeans when it comes to dealing with the Russians.

Drop In

The Europeans may be wrong about SALT-2, but they strongly support it. They have sent emissaries from North Atlantic Treaty Organization headquarters to lobby the Senate for its ratification. The West Germans, who are central to NATO defenses, feel perhaps most strongly. But most Europeans see SALT-2 not just as a useful part an essential process of winding down the arms race but as the test of that which they most cherish: detente.

That the Europeans have little stomach for East-West confrontation and much enthusiasm for increased East-West accommodation (trade, cultural contacts, and the rest) was evident in their response to Afghanistan. It is all more so in their almost furtive operation with U.S. efforts to establish an impressive military presence in the Gulf area.

Much has been made of powerful "allied" armada now assembling in the Indian Ocean, presumably on call to clear the Strait of Hormuz, if need be. In the way the French (or the Australians) describe their contribution to it, it sounds as if they happened to be in the neighborhood and decided to drop in. West Germans insist their constitution forbids them to venture far from home for an allied show of solidarity.

The Europeans cannot do their extraordinary stake in free flow of oil. But they are nonetheless profoundly reluctant identify themselves with a gunboat show of force — West against East — in that part of the world. Instead, they offer little more than quiet diplomacy and perhaps some increased defense effort within NATO to free up the U.S. role for the allies' designated pinch hitter in the Gulf.

Carter's juggling of those conflicting allied needs and inhibitions may leave much to be desired. But he does recognize that they do exist. Reagan has yet to explain how he would reconcile his insistence on scrapping SALT-2 with the allied "unity of purpose" he says is so essential to a leadership role for the United States.

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Letters

Arms to Iran

You generously allotted 20 column inches to James Schlesinger (IHT, Oct. 14) so that he could argue to Iranians defending their country that they should be evergrateful for the ex-shah's multi-billion dollar arms purchases.

Perhaps Mr. Schlesinger writes such praise for the ex-shah to assuage his lingering guilt for supervising (as former secretary of defense) many of the arms sales by U.S. merchants.

In any case, what he fails to mention is that without the arms, the shah would not have been able to terrorize the entire Gulf as President Nixon's self-proclaimed "regional policeman," earning the lasting enmity of such leaders as President Saddam Hussein of Iraq. Indeed, had the shah not been allowed the military wherewithall to become the Gulf's gendarme, it is doubtful that Iraq would have launched its September attack.

Mr. Schlesinger also fails to mention that these arms which Iranians should be so thankful for killed thousands of their compatriots on the shah's orders in the days of September, 1978, and throughout the ensuing Iranian revolution.

JOHN CAVANAGH.
Geneva.

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Kremlin Sees ...

Judging ...rgency On a So...eclared ...omalia

By ... Jay Ross
...gton Post Service

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United Press International

HEADS UP — Pedestrians look at a sculpture in the heart of Zurich's banking area. Entitled "Partner in Thinking," by Hans Jorg Limbach, it is part of a bank-sponsored show.

Black Rule Accepted as Divine Will

Many of Zimbabwe's Afrikaners to Stay

By Joseph Lelyveld
New York Times Service

ENKELDOORN, Zimbabwe — Cornelius Hoffman wears the full, untrimmed beard of an Afrikaner patriarch of the last century. Great-grandson of a president of the original Orange Free State, son of a pioneer farmer here, his ancestry entitles him to it. Yet now, without having changed his convictions or way of life, Cornelius Hoffman finds that he is a Zimbabwean.

It is a development he resisted as long as he had a choice, but now that he is a citizen of a state ruled by blacks, this sturdy archetype of a white African farmer has to admit to a sense of relief. That relief, based on the enormous fact that war no longer threatens his farm, gives rise to unaccustomed feelings of perplexity.

By Mr. Hoffman's lights, he should be feeling that his world has turned upside down. Instead, it seems almost to have been restored, at least for a while. "It has been an absolute revolution here," he said wonderingly, "but I can't realize it. I don't feel it."

Whites of British background, the overwhelming majority of whites who called themselves Rhodesians, now seem to feel whipsawed by history and the outside world. Genuine optimists are rare, and even among those who hope to hang on there seem to be many ready to derive sardonic satisfaction from strains in the six-month-old government of Prime Minister Robert Mugabe.

It is subtly different with Afrikaners because of their sense of a more intimate relation with history, of a divinely ordained destiny on this continent and their strong identification with Afrikaners in South Africa. An English-speaking white who turns away from Zimbabwe may think of heading for Britain, Australia, Canada or New Zealand, in addition to South Africa. Afrikaners have only one likely destination.

Many have gone there already. When Ian Smith declared Rhodesia's ill-fated independence 15 years ago, it was generally believed that Afrikaners accounted for roughly 10 percent of the 280,000 whites. Statistics of membership in the Dutch Reformed Church now seem to indicate that there may be fewer than 10,000 Afrikaners left in a shrinking population of 200,000 whites.

Yet there is no reason to believe that those who are leaving are staunchest Afrikaners than those, like Mr. Hoffman, who want to stay. Tiny communities of Afrikaners stayed on in Zambia and Botswana after independence. But the Afrikaner remnant in Zimbabwe is likely to be many times larger, a test of a notion that is new to most Afrikaners: that Afrikaner identity can survive under black rule.

Small Signs

Reynier Ferreira, headmaster of a boarding school in an industrial suburb of Salisbury that stresses Afrikaans language instruction for children of Afrikaner families, tried the notion on for size. He seemed to find that it fit. At least he managed to speak his new lines with the emphasis of a headmaster inculcating tried and true values.

"We don't worry about the color of a government so long as it's a good government," he said. "We regard this country as our country and we intend to stay. We want to preserve our identity as Afrikaans-speaking Zimbabweans."

Small signs that the process of adaptation was just beginning were evident at the school. A faded photograph of Ian Smith still hung in the hall. "We will be putting a picture of Mr. Mugabe there as well one of these days," the headmaster said. But for the moment, the one picture of a black in evidence, hanging in the headmaster's office, showed an old man in a battered hat chortling through broken teeth in a benign manner.

In the simple, metal-roofed farmhouse of Mr. Hoffman and his wife, Cornelia, the only picture of a black is of Dingaan, the Zulu king whose murder of a 19th-century pioneer is still marked with religious solemnity as a turning point in Afrikaner history.

The farmer is frank to acknowledge that he initially found the idea of a black government repugnant. "At first it did worry me," he said. "It did worry me a lot. It's sort of against our principles. We don't mix with them at all."

But then he was moved by a sermon delivered by the Rev. Johan Wasserman, his dominee or minister, who said that God had not abandoned the Afrikaners. He had simply answered their prayers for peace in the only way they could have been answered.

Now Mr. Hoffman sees Mr. Mugabe's government as a reflection of the will of God. "I respect it as such," he said.

He also sees it as a divine judgment on whites in this part of the world, one with application to Afrikaners in South Africa. "They're so independent they no longer rely on God Almighty," he said. "Everything is their own creation. I think we're being punished by God."

Mr. Hoffman's reflections on divine will give rise to a secular forecast that helps to strengthen his resolve to do what he wants to do anyway — stay in Zimbabwe, the country of his birth. "You people are sitting on top of a bomb," he told a nephew who came to take one of Mr. Hoffman's sisters to what the younger man thought was a safe refuge in South Africa. "When that thing explodes you won't know what hit you."

IEA Sees No Winter Shortfall

Oil Output Rise Expected to Offset War

Washington Post Service

PARIS — An increase in output by other oil producers in the next month should offset the effect of the Iran-Iraq war on supplies to the industrialized world this winter, according to the head of the International Energy Agency.

At a press conference Tuesday after a two-day review of the current outlook, the agency's executive director, Ulf Lantzke, said the nonbelligerent members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries are expected to raise their overall production by 1.4 million barrels a day by mid-November and that this, along with a drawdown of the industrial nations' record petroleum stocks, should get consumers through the end of March with minimal difficulties.

"Everything looks manageable for now," Deane Hinton, the U.S. representative at the session, said in an interview.

Mr. Hinton, the assistant secretary of state for business and economic affairs, estimated that the total loss in exported oil from Iran and Iraq was about 3.5 million barrels a day. This estimate indicates that the U.S. government accepts the OPEC view that there was about 2 million barrels of surplus daily production by the oil cartel before the war in the Gulf.

Risk, Not Damage

The U.S. representative said that the best current guess is that Iraq's production capacity has not been badly hurt and that the country could return to prewar production levels in one to three months. He said the primary reason that Iraq is apparently not now shipping oil through its pipelines is that it is too risky to handle in the middle of a war, not that its production facilities have been heavily damaged.

Iraq was OPEC's second largest producer before the war, after Saudi Arabia. It is assumed that about half of the additional 1.4 million barrels from OPEC will be Saudi.

The IEA decided Tuesday to take special measures for Turkey, which has been the most heavily affected country since it took most of its oil by pipeline from Iraq. The Turkish stockpile is down to a 30-day supply, compared to 100 days or more in most IEA countries.

Problems Elsewhere

Mr. Lantzke was given the task of finding the 160,000 barrels a day that Turkey is missing before the 30 days are out. But no trouble is anticipated in getting it. Portugal was also in some difficulty, but is understood to have already solved its problems with IEA help.

Among developing countries that do not belong to the IEA, those that seem to have the worst problems are India, Brazil and Somalia, Mr. Hinton said, but their situations seem to be manageable relatively easily. The IEA groups all the major non-Communist, industrial, oil-consuming countries except France.

IEA officials said that no effect of the war has been felt so far in oil supplies in the international market. There is still Iraqi and Iranian oil at sea in tankers.

Mr. Lantzke said that the asking spot price for crude oil has gone up as much as $5 a barrel in some cases, but that there have been no takers at the higher prices. He said that the spot prices of refined petroleum products had gone up by 8 percent to 15 percent.

The IEA chief attributed this to the success of the emergency decisions that the agency announced Oct. 1, calling on the member nations to use their high stockpiles and to stay away from the psychologically volatile spot market.

Greek Centrists Attempt To Unify for Comeback

New York Times Service

ATHENS — A small group of centrist politicians is trying to form a political party in an effort to remain a moderating force between Greece's ruling conservatives and the opposition Socialists.

With an election less than a year away, their success or failure will determine whether the center will continue to exist at all or whether the pro-Moscow Greek Communist Party will hold the balance of power in the years ahead.

The center has in the last 15 years declined from a ruling bloc with 53 percent of the vote and 172 of the 300 seats in parliament to its present 10 percent of the vote and 15 deputies, who are subdivided into several smaller groups.

"The center's future is gloomy," said George Mavros, a former foreign minister who is generally recognized as the most prestigious of the centrist politicians. "At present, the cooperation of the centrist groups seems impossible because of the personality cult syndrome. The only chance is a coherent party which convinces the public of its long-term unity, rather than just an electoral alliance of groups."

Led Negotiations

The main centrist groups are the Union of the Democratic Center, whose leader, Ioannis Zigdis, is outspoken and somewhat of a radical, and the Party of Democratic Socialism under the more moderate Ioannis Pesmazoglou, who for many years led Greece's negotiations on entering the European Economic Community. Mr. Zigdis' party has three deputies in parliament and Mr. Pesmazoglou's has four. Their policies hardly differ.

Problems of disunity plagued the center throughout the postwar period, even after its overwhelming victory in the 1964 elections. But the military coup in 1967 robbed the Center Union Party of an expected victory in the elections scheduled for that year, and by the time the junta collapsed in 1974 the political circumstances were very different. Fear of a return to dictatorship combined with the leadership of Constantine Caramanlis brought the conservative New Democracy Party to power, and the Panhellenic Socialist Party of Andreas Papandreou also captured the mood of a significant part of the electorate.

The Center Union took 20.5 percent of the vote and 62 seats in parliament in 1974. In the 1977 elections it suffered a further setback when, under the banner of the Union of the Democratic Center, it mustered only 12.5 percent of the vote and 15 deputies. Mr. Mavros resigned from the leadership and was succeeded by Mr. Zigdis, after which further splits continued and some party members became New Democrats or Socialists.

Traitors, Opportunists

"Those who joined the government party are traitors, and those who moved to the Socialists are opportunists," Mr. Zigdis said in an interview. He warned both groups that his party would hold the balance of power. "If they try to squeeze us out," he said, "they will only open the way for the Communists to take our place." The Communists have 11 seats and 10 percent of the vote.

Centrists now working for the government said the Greek center has become outdated. Critics say the center, a natural continuation of the prewar liberals who in other European countries largely disappeared after World War II, has little place in post-dictatorship Greece because the conservatives have become more progressive and the Socialists have surpassed them in their zeal for change.

Voyager-1 Trains Lens On Saturn

By John Noble Wilford
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Voyager-1, now 18 million miles from Saturn and closing in fast, is beginning to return photographs showing details of the planet's clouds and rings that had been unseen by spacecraft and ground-based telescopes until now.

The spacecraft, its high-resolution cameras performing smoothly and transmitting 60 pictures a day, was reported Tuesday to be on course for its scheduled flyby of Saturn Nov. 12.

Scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, Calif., said Voyager-1's scientific instruments are ready for the most ambitious close-up reconnaissance so far of Saturn.

The unmanned spacecraft, which photographed Jupiter, the largest planet in the solar system, as it flew by the planet in March, last year, is 949 million miles from Earth. It is traveling at 45,160 miles an hour, gradually gathering speed from the gravitational attraction of Saturn, the second largest planet. Voyager-1 has traveled 1.3 billion miles since its launching from Cape Canaveral, Fla., more than three years ago.

Intricate Detail

Bradford Smith, an astronomy professor at the University of Arizona and head of the Voyager photo-interpretation team, said that recent photographs of Saturn's dense atmosphere revealed "an intricate cloud detail that we had never imagined existed."

As seen from Earth, Saturn's atmosphere is pale yellow and marked by subtle bands, not nearly as colorful or presumably as dynamic as Jupiter's. Pioneer-11, which flew by Saturn in September, last year, found little contrast in the coloring and structure of the planet's gaseous atmosphere. But Pioneer's photographic system was not nearly as sophisticated as Voyager's.

Voyager's trajectory was adjusted by the brief firing of a rocket on Oct. 10. One final maneuver may be made on Nov. 6 to point Voyager in the exact direction for its approach to within 77,000 miles of Saturn's cloud tops.

Hungary Jails Austrians

Reuters

BUDAPEST — Two Austrians have been imprisoned in Hungary for attempting to smuggle an East German citizen to Austria, Budapest newspapers reported Wednesday.

From Briefcases to Party Dresses

...an Exiles Awash With Useless Items

...ry Shlachter
...sociated Press

...D, Pakistan — Sar... ...o sauce, high-heeled ...res, briefcases and ...ing powder are ...dlanche of donations ...around the world for ...Afghan refugees in ...

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...tional Tastes

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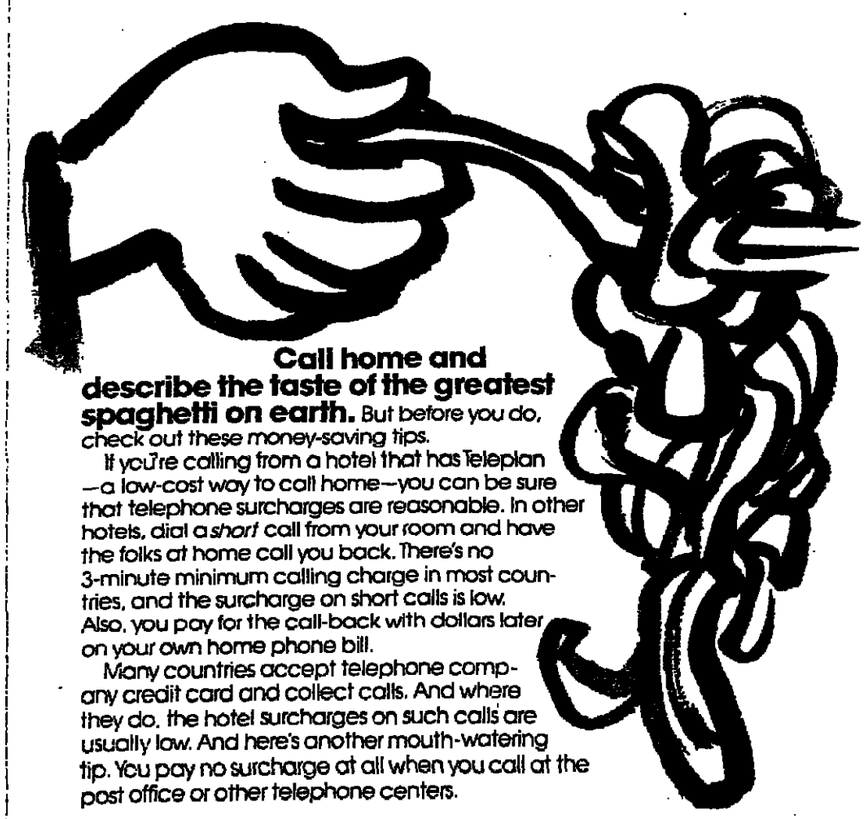
...ppropriate Item

...e least appropriate ...ceived for the refu... ...f whom are under... ...as eight tons of ...ag powder from a ...e organization.

The 16,000 cans of weight-loss powder came from World Medical Relief Inc. of Detroit. "This sort of stuff won't even sell on the black market," said an American with experience in refugee programs in Pakistan and Indochina.

In Detroit, Irene Auberlin, president of the relief organization, said that the weight-loss powder is used by dieters, but also is a food supplement high in protein and with "a whole slew of vitamins in it."

Aid officials said that the problem stems from the fact that overseas groups, motivated by a spontaneous impulse to help, channel their energies into traditional charity patterns without considering the special needs and customs of the Afghans.

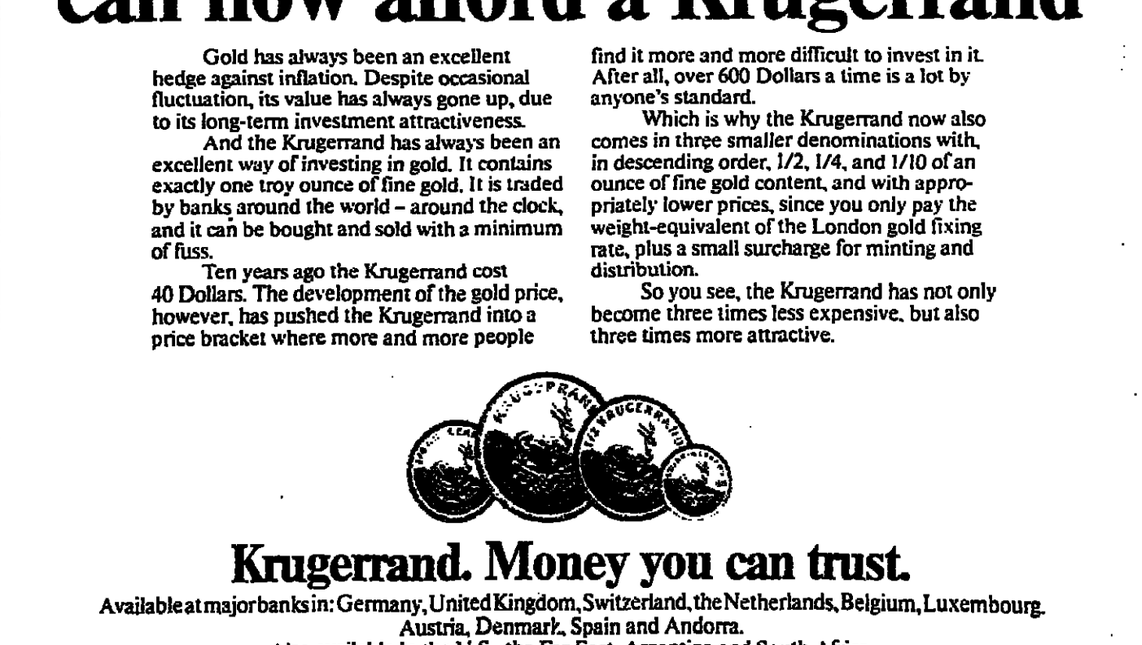


Call home and describe the taste of the greatest spaghetti on earth. But before you do, check out these money-saving tips.

If you're calling from a hotel that has Teleplan —a low-cost way to call home—you can be sure that telephone surcharges are reasonable. In other hotels, dial a *short* call from your room and have the folks at home call you back. There's no 3-minute minimum calling charge in most countries, and the surcharge on short calls is low. Also, you pay for the call-back with dollars later on your own home phone bill.

Many countries accept telephone company credit card and collect calls. And where they do, the hotel surcharges on such calls are usually low. And here's another mouth-watering tip. You pay no surcharge at all when you call at the post office or other telephone centers.

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Films in Paris

A Survey of Black Cinema in the U.S.

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The festival of the Black American Cinema (in the Forum des Halles through Oct. 25) warrants the inspection of all interested in the changing social scene.

Its program includes 40 films — full-length features, documentaries, shorts, experimental work, video and 16-millimeter — and illustrates achievements in the field from 1920 to 1980.

B.R. Caldwell's "For Whose Entertainment," a video product composed of interviews and film excerpts, is most informative, presenting the black image as it has been exploited commercially.

As long ago as 1916 Emmett J. Scott made a two-reeler, "Lincoln's Dream," as a response to D.W. Griffith's "Birth of a Nation," which glorified the Ku Klux Klan. Griffith to atone for its virulent racism inserted into his war epic, "Hearts of the World," a sequence showing a white soldier nursing a dying black soldier on the battlefield.

Noble Johnson, a pioneer producer and actor of talent, had impressive roles in Fairbanks' "Thief of Bagdad," and "The Ten Commandments" and "King of Kings" of De Mille, and in Rex Ingram's "Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse," but in general the black screen actor was humiliatingly delegated to low comedy.

The breakthrough in Hollywood occurred when King Vidor made "Hallelujah!" with an all-black cast for MGM. It was followed by the fumbled "Hearts in Dixie," "The Emperor Jones" with Paul Robeson and a screen version of "Green Pastures." Black characterizations were accorded a new seriousness and dignity. In 1968 Sidney Poitier was awarded the Oscar for the year's best performance, and was the screen's most popular performer. He has since turned to directing as well. His work is not included in the program because it was for the established studios, but it has historical importance by the wide acceptance that has greeted it.

The festival is enormously enlightening and has a wide range. William Greaves' "The Fighters" records the Muhammad Ali-Joe Frazier boxing bout and its background, and his "Still a Brother" examines middle-class American black life. Warrington Hudlin's "Black at Yale" investigates the problem of the black student; Katheleen Collins' "The Cruz Brothers and Miss Molloy" is a picaresque adventure tale about three Puerto Rican brothers and an expiring old lady; Julie Dash's "Diary of an African Nun" relates the conflict of a black girl on the threshold of taking religious orders; Charles Burnett's "Killer of Sheep" tells of misery and violence in the Watts section of Los Angeles; Williams Miles' "I Remember Harlem" takes us back to the Cotton Club nights and Billie Holliday, including an interview with James Baldwin, who was born and raised in the quarter. Frank Perugini's "Scar of Shame," made in 1927, a milieu melodrama, permits a retrospective glance.

The ensemble reflects the Afro-American experience in varying manners, many of them of a fascinating originality. The value of this anthology merits broader exposure. After its engagement at the Forum des Halles it should be placed on exhibit in theaters.

* * *

According to Voltaire's definition, the secret of being boring is to tell all. Claude Sautet, the popular French director, does not tell all, but he is inclined to tell us much more than we want to know about his colorless dramatis personae.

His latest reproduction of lower middle-class blues, "Un mauvais fils" (at the Paramount Elysees, the Paramount Odeon and the Publicis Champs-Elysees, among others) is extremely exacting. "One feels one is really there" — as the saying runs, but the same might be said of the veracity of a soap opera. It is not a recommendation. The portraiture of dreary urban existence is convincing, it is honest and it is grimly truthful, but it is also a bit wearying. Sautet has brewed a film in which nothing that is not predictable happens.

A young Frenchman has been off in the United States where he has been apprehended in the traffic of narcotics and has served a five-year sentence in prison. None of this, which might be more interesting than what follows, is shown. The curtain lifts on his return to his father's home. The father shelters him, but his presence rankles the parent, a constant reminder of his beloved wife's death, caused by anxiety over her son's misconduct. The youth moves out, takes a job in a book shop, falls in love with a girl who works there and who, like he, is a former drug addict. They suffer a mutual relapse into their old bad habits from which applied detoxification may rescue them.

It is surprising that Sautet has set on these stale themes for his material. Patrick Dewaere is obliged by the role to remain in a sort of semi-stupor much of the time, but succeeds in hinting of the man's inner torment motivated by the death wish and Brigitte Fossey realizes persuasively the heroine's reluctance to return to her self-destruction in avoiding the advances of her lover at first. The action perks up when Yves Roberts comes on as the gruff papa and Jacques Dufilho, an ever-reliable addition, makes what he can out of the effeminate old book-seller he is called upon to interpret.

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Fashions

Saint Laurent: Safe, Sane, Wearable

By Hebe Dorsey
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent has made it plain that commercial is not a dirty word with a safe collection that is not going to set the world on fire. His show Wednesday morning, well accessorized and full of seductive alternatives, should go down well with both stores and customers.

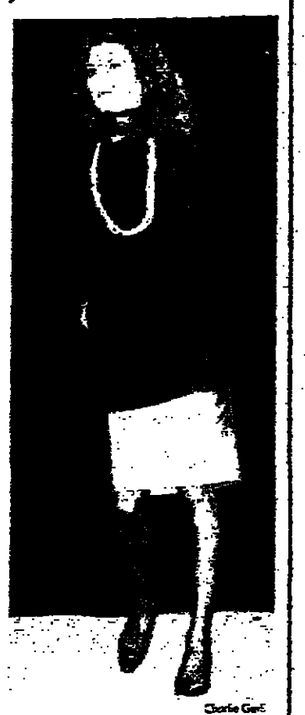
Of all the designers of the old school, Saint Laurent is the only one who knows how to cope with both the expensive, carriage-trade, custom-made couture and the needs of the mass market where you can now identify his look the world over.

Besides a solid dose of very normal and wearable clothes, his strongest message was in minis, including some cute slit ones that put an end to the long-short dilemma he raised in his last collection. Quite clearly, with his endorsement, short is here to stay. Through the summer, at least.


Charlie Gerl
Saint Laurent's mini.

Among the familiar Saint Laurent themes the ones that emerged the best were short midshipman's jackets, with soft but well-rounded sleeves worn with narrow short skirts. The nautical look was completed with Russian sailor's berets. He also produced striking all-black numbers, including a leather short evening suit. But just as he had all kinds of different skirts (from pencil-slim to short and ruffley) he also produced jackets in all lengths, including a roomy white one that looked comfortable over slacks and knit blazer. Leather, which Saint Laurent was first to dare put on a couture runway, was very much around, with gold leather now making the grade.

The blouson is another shape that Saint Laurent loves and that he keeps improving upon. Besides the short, parka-style blouson, he also delivered a hip-length evening one, with fan-shaped raised seams spreading from the neckline. Saint Laurent, who has done so much with poplin, is still at it but has added an enormous range of prints (another sign that he is not tinkering much with the lines) including a paisley that came off as well in colors as in black and white.


Charlie Gerl
Tunic with gold leather skirt.

Other Shows

In between, some good ready-to-wear stock was delivered by houses such as Dorothee bis, Tan Giudicelli, Chantal Thomass, Emmanuelle Khanh and, to a certain extent, Angelo Tarlazzi who has good ideas but second-rate delivery. Jacqueline Jacobson, who designs the Dorothee bis line, was first with the active sportswear line, which she calls Dorotennis. At SISEL, last month's sportswear commercial fair, there were no less than 150 collections of tenniswear. So Jacobson worked on slicking up tennis and jogging outfits but also showed nice geometric knit dresses. Long the guru of the young and trendy, Jacobson also showed a lot of mini dresses under mini coats.

Giudicelli was also in good shape as he has now decided to go back to what he does best — fresh summer clothes, closer to the beach, and the kind he used to do so successfully for Mic Mac, where he was a designer for eight years. Chantal Thomass and Emmanuelle Khanh both had clothes with soft pastels, delicate embroidery and an overall tender touch only women designers seem able to deliver.

Dance

Ballet Rambert Stages 2 Tudor Revivals

By Noel Goodwin
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The Ballet Rambert opened its fall tour at Oxford this week with a new work by resident choreographer Richard Alston, and revivals of two classics by Anthony Tudor. One of these is the historic and very beautiful "Dark Elegies" (1937), the first-ever ballet to Mahler's music, much missed from the repertory in recent years. Coincidentally, the Royal Ballet has also announced a production of it, the first by this company, opening at Covent Garden Nov. 27.

The work was, however, originally created for the Rambert company and remains no less deeply poignant in performance as it passes to a new generation of dancers. Set to the "Kindertotenlieder" (Songs on the Death of Children), with a baritone soloist in costume at the side of the stage, it evokes the feelings of young parents who mourn the loss of their children after some unspecified disaster has struck, and it expresses them with the utmost dignity and compassion.

Tudor came closer than almost any later choreographer to matching the inner spirit of Mahler's music in a visual parallel. The dancers are dressed by Nadia Benois in simple, dark day clothes — dresses and headscarves for the women, shirts and slacks for the men — and set against the backcloth of a country scene.

Between the ensemble dances of the first and last songs, the supportive duet of the second song was sustained by Lucy Burge and Yair Vardi with quiet vividness, and the solo dances of the next two songs were expressively taken by Paul Melis and Quinny Sacks, respectively.

Whereas "Dark Elegies" is utterly timeless in its tragic eloquence, I am less sure about the second Tudor revival, "Judgment of Paris" (1938). The elements of this brief black comedy, in which three tired bar girls compete for the attentions of a drunken customer while Kurt Weill tunes are played on a piano, now has the patina of an old movie.

Richard Alston's "Rainbow Ripples," which was given its premiere, is a casual, almost flip modern dance for four men and three women, the men usually in pairs and the sexes generally segregated in the sequence of dancing. It is cheerfully diverting to watch but handicapped, for me, by the accompaniment of a Charles Amirkhanian tape in which words and half-sentences are repeated over and over in a collage of rhythmic patterns. The device works for five minutes or so, but grows tedious beyond 10.

Although the Ballet Rambert is still without an artistic director following the departure of John Chesworth in July, the company looks notably good in performance and has kept up a well-knit ensemble.

The London Stage

Real Issue of 'Romans' It's Theatrical Disaste

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — For the second time in three months, war has b out in the London theater on the wrong territory and wit wrong weapons. Just as the Peter O'Toole "Macbeth" became an ment over the eccentric talents of the leading actor when it should been about theatrical management, now we have a censorship battl Howard Brenton's "The Romans in Britain" (at the National Thea their open Olivier stage) when once again the argument ought about how any theatrical management could have allowed it to hap

What we have is a rambling three-hour catastrophe. The fact th leader of the Greater London Council has threatened a withdraw subsidy, thereby allowing the National's Sir Peter Hall to climb high horse labeled artistic freedom, disguises the true problem, wh that the play is shocking not sexually but theatrically. Scenes of homosexuality and rape are in the end less disturbing than the ide a National Theatre board of management could seriously consider ing a ragged and threadbare pageant of early British history (the that got school plays a bad name 30 years ago) to be loosely yoke superficial account of the current Irish troubles in the name of co porary drama. Every theater has, of course, the right to fail from t time, but in a National Theatre failure we have the right to expect sign of merit somewhere, some indication of how the play could gotten beyond the first rehearsal. Here there is none, and the final may well be that the publicity surrounding it encourages, as it did "Macbeth," queues at the box office. If it does, audiences are are to suffer terminal boredom before shock or horror.

* * *

Frank Dunlop is back at his Young Vic. After two years in the U States, primarily putting Richard Burton back into the stage vers "Camelot" (known locally as "Campalot"), he has returned to th ater he created a decade ago out of an old butcher's warehouse acr street from the Old Vic. In his absence, the theater had lost much to major critical attention and Dunlop's new production there of Lear" is clearly intended to put that situation to rights. It needs seen, then, in the context of what the old Young Vic, Dunlop's Vic, was supposed to be there for: an alternative theater — not the Old Vic (although under its present administration the Old Vic well do with one,) but also to both the subsidized companies a West End and, moreover, to the fringe and pub circuit as well. Dunlop's Young Vic is meant to be can be summarized simply: a t for young people, primarily non-theatergoers, where accepted "cl and new plays can be discovered as if they had just been written, of course many of them have. It is not a place for subtlety, or s thoughts, or elaborate theories; it is a place for getting through th as quickly and clearly as possible and making them as accessibl good Western movie.

Dunlop's productions at the Young Vic, in the great days of Jim tended to be "Comedy of Errors," "Taming of the Shrew," "Muc — " plays which lent themselves if not to Broadway musicals, t least to popular romps. But "Lear" is an altogether different proble

Played here at breakneck speed by an actor (Philip Locke) who as though he would have been more happily cast as the old king' nurse in whatever sanatorium his ungrateful daughters chose to im him, the greatest of all Shakespearean tragedies becomes a curiou melodrama, the case of the mad monarch. Moreover by decidin Lear is mad at the play's outset, rather than driven that way by ingratitude or inclement weather on the heath, Dunlop has made tl (Andrew Robertson) redundant and a lot of the middle of th irrelevant. We are left with a brisk classroom exercise, adequa aimless, through which the cast canters breathlessly in a sort of digest of a hundred best moments from Shakespeare.

* * *

It would be good to be able to welcome Edward Duke's solo taken from P.G. Wodehouse. Sadly, however, "Jeeves Takes Charg the Fortune) turns out to be a thing of shreds and patches. Duke introduces us to the legendary Sir Pelham except in a final afterth when, during the curtain calls, a portrait of the great man is lo Before that we get two hours of highlights from the books, co together efficiently enough but lacking any real insight into their w Duke plays Bertie pleasantly, does a boring Jeeves and character the uncles and aunts as either Ralph Richardson or Edith Evans seems something of a cop-out. The jokes are all here, and some s ous period scenery by Claire Lyth and Francis Butler, but miss Wooster rampant we have a sort of Ian Carmichael understudy pe ance which is simply not enough to sustain a solo. The result evening for addicts, but I suspect there are enough of those to keep at the Fortune for a good many months to come.

* * *

At the Royal Court, Nigel Williams' third new play of the year, and Spice," has run into the hail of abuse that the British press tra ally reserves for prolific middle-class playwrights with ideas belo station. Williams continues to write like a man with an aerosol spray-gun attached to his typewriter, and on this occasion he ha encumbered by a curious and total failure to find anywhere much play to go after the intermission. There is, however, a lot to be s the first act, which sets up an aging sentimental tart (marvelously by Carole Hayman) in a Chelsea Council flat off the King's Road, invaded by a gang of female punks, one of whom (Toyah Wilco performance of equal power) then all but castrates a passing male, ly because she has been denied the chance to become a garage mec

Sex hatred being as powerful in our society as class hatred c hatred is an interesting theory. Sadly it remains just that rather play, despite a lively production by Bill Alexander and a third pe ance (from Gwyneth Strong) which suggests, not for the first tim here is an actress of quite remarkable intensity.

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WINES of SOUTHERN EUROPE

Vines of the Sun' Return With New Breakthroughs in World Markets

S — The wines of southern Eu- e are nearly all grown along the n arc of the Mediterranean — rtugal's wines are exclusively At- — and could as well be called the f the sun. They are found in the here Europe's sun-worshipping ers throng, which has contribut- eir remarkable breakthrough into arkets in recent years after a long of relative decline.

prized for their natural richness n sweetness, they lost ground in lern switch to crisp, light wines of r color. Madeira (Portugal), (Spain), Marsala (Italy) and aphne (Greece) are all sweet ap- dessert wines that typify the great southern wines of the past, now out of favor with most of today's wine drinkers. While such wines have not been abandoned — they still have their place, however diminished — they have been upstaged by the production of wines more to the taste of the times.

Besides Madeira, Portugal is best known for another similar wine, port, but has lately been exporting growing quantities of rose to the United States and its dry, slightly fizzy *vinho verde* to the Common Market, which Portugal would like to join soon.

So would Spain, which seems to be overflowing with wines for export that are making it even into the French mar-



ket these days. Despite the coals-to-Newcastle aspect and high tariffs, the quality-price ratio is too favorable for even the chauvinistic French to ignore.

A strict set of *Denominacion de Origen* laws has made Spainsh labels more intelligible and trustworthy. The British, as usual, were onto these wines before almost anyone, followed by the Benelux countries, Germany and, increasingly, the United States. The wines of two Spanish regions, Rioja and Penedes, are making the biggest hit, which does not mean that world-famous sherry is suffering, only that it now has to share honors with the other fine wines of Spain.

Most of the progress is a result of the planting of better grape varieties and more scientific wine-making procedures and equipment. Stainless-steel vats permit better control and lower fermentation temperatures for fruitier, cleaner-tasting wines.

The same techniques are more and more in use in Italy, the world's largest producer of wines in most years. And the establishment of serious *Denominazione di Origine Controllata* rules and regulations has laid to rest fears of questionable practices and allowed wine lovers to concentrate on her truly fine wines. Italy is now the leading exporter of wines to the United States in both volume and value.

Greece, which founded the culture of the vine in Europe and spread it from the Black Sea to beyond the Straits of Gibraltar, is almost a vinicultural backwater today. This is changing, but much progress remains to be made. Exports are still mostly in bulk, which means wines for blending.

People are beginning to take notice of bottled Greek wines and their reputation is sure to grow, judging only from the last few years' progress in quality.

Once again, better equipment and more scientific methods together with better selection of grape varieties should help restore Greece's reputation. The Greeks have not done badly for a country that only emerged fully from under wine-hating Moslem Ottoman domination less than a century ago. —J.W.

nes Play Big Role Portugal

here is probably no more roman- ard country in the world than ere the ox-drawn cart and the ts laden with grapes picked from ed vineyards are still part of the life. Of all European vineyards, ve been the last to enter the 20th in viticultural methods and in de- mprehensive legal framework of pellations such as have existed in nany, Italy and more recently

ver, has not prevented the Por- industry from having a great im- ountry's economy. Last year, the ory of which wine forms a part its and conserves) was the largest eign exchange after textiles, nett- n escudos (about $270 million). rkable is that this is based on a mber of wines.

in the north of the country is one best-known table wines, *vinho* year the vacationers who down s of this red and white wine have o carry its fame abroad. As is of- with rustically made wines, they as charming once removed from nd.

Slightly Fizzy

des, literally "green wines," are so r their color, which can be either but for the greenness of youth. area between the Minho and Du- e wines are bottled in the spring vintage before the secondary fer- completed, leaving the wines and with an apple-like scent of malic acid.

verde, which accounts for about f the total production, is rather nic. Because it can be a bit raw est drunk cool to cold.

vinhos verdes are flowery and tart with the ease of a sparkling Nor- . Both are relatively low in alco- st highly esteemed green wine is nd the label most often found elda.

production equaling 35 million 7 million cases (most of it white)

best-known red table wine is Dao. ents the country's best chance of ne-quality red wines on a large Dao (pronounced "downg") vine- ortugal's agricultural north, are hilly country, watered in summer Dao, Mondego, and Ceiro rivers. vineyard is terraced and cultivat- under the 100-degree (F) summer breaking work.

Distinctive Dao

ctive feature of Dao wines, which l red (5 million cases in 1979), is noothness. This has been attribu- gh level of glycerine in the wines, ught, to the prolonged fermenta- the wines undergo. The better d for about three years in barrel om up to 10 years of bottle aging.

a number of demarcated areas und Lisbon, all of which once had rtance in the Portuguese wine in- n recent decades have competed cessfully for vineyard space with es.

t producer, Bucelas, makes about of dry white wine, consumed on lares, from the picturesque Sintra about 40,000 cases of deeply tann- g red wine a year. The vineyards s, making just 5,000 cases of red ne, have been all but taken by the f Estoril.

Lisbon is Setubal, accounting for on cases of table wine — Palmela a being the most prominent. Be- line canneries of the Setubal port, the Setubal name rests with the scato de Setubal, an intensely spi- wine known for its long and grace-

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Gogrio Lotti/Epoca

A sailor drinks his wine from a "pirun" in the Ligurian region of Italy. The pirun is a first cousin of the Spanish "porron."

Chianti: Quality Transcends Myth

By Burton Anderson

> ...The most mimicked, maligned, misunderstood [of Italy's wines]... and one of the finest.

FLORENCE — Chianti is the most resilient of Italy's wines, the most mimicked, maligned, misunderstood, the most heavily produced, the most awkwardly promoted and distributed and, despite continuing evidence to the contrary, one of the finest.

Yet few of the world's wine drinkers, no matter how many flasks or bottles they have downed, seem aware of how excellent Chianti can be. Though the straw-covered flask is by now passe, consumers still confuse the exasperatingly unpredictable wines of the *fiasco* era with the increasingly fine wines of today.

Most Chianti now comes in Bordeaux-style bottles, and that is not just a coincidence. The penchant among Tuscan winemakers for the shouldered bottle represents a conscious effort to associate modern Chianti with the red wines of Bordeaux. The analogy is not as outlandish as it might seem, for Bordeaux and Chianti do have some similarities.

Each is its nation's largest region of quality wine. About 300 million liters of Bordeaux are produced annually to some 100 million liters of Chianti. But about half of Bordeaux is white; no white Chianti is legally permitted. Within the Chianti area of central Italy lie the zones of three other wines intricately linked with Chianti — Brunello di Montalcino, Carmignano and Vino Nobile di Montepulciano — and around its fringes are still more wine zones that fall into Chianti's sphere of influence. So, in a sense, the production of Bordeaux reds and Chianti-type wines is about equal.

Composite Wines

Also, though the grapes used are entirely different, Chianti and red Bordeaux are composite wines. That is, they consist of more than one grape variety, a factor in the elegant complexity of the better aged versions of each.

Still another similarity can be noted in the range of types and quality. Both Bordeaux and Chianti are made up of sub-districts with distinct characteristics in the wines of each. In terms of quality, if Chianti has not yet reached Bordeaux's historic heights, Bordeaux is entirely capable of matching Chianti's current lows. And in between, in both cases, lies a vast spectrum of styles, shadings of color, aromas, flavors and names, enough to convince all but the devoted to choose something less confounding.

Both Chianti and Bordeaux have long and turbulent histories, though clearly in the last two centuries Bordeaux has enjoyed much greater status and consistent success in sales; Chianti's fortunes continue to fluctuate, with fewer ups than downs. Chianti is still weathering a crisis, partly a hangover from the flask days and partly a failure by producers to translate its new identity into commercial gains.

The advent of *Denominazione di Origine Controllata* (DOC) in 1963 helped to put Chianti's house in order by defining the production procedures and delimiting the vineyards. Seven Chianti sub-districts were formed: Classico, Colli Fiorentini, Rufina, Montalbano, Colline Pisane, Colli Aretini and Colli Senesi.

The common denominator of all classified Tuscan red wines is Sangiovese, the native vine whose domain covers much of central Italy. Its nobility is established, yet Sangiovese in its various strains gives different results in different places. That is one reason why, toward the middle of the last century, Barone Bettino Ricasoli, who later became Italy's second prime minister, devised a formula for making Chianti from the dark Sangiovese and Canaiolo grapes and the light Trebbiano and Malvasia.

The idea was to give producers a chance to adjust color, flavor, aroma and alcohol according to the strengths or weaknesses of each vintage. Alas, the Iron Baron's four-grape formula is still intact, legally enforced by DOC. The trouble is that since the advent of DOC more technical advancements have been made in viniculture than were realized in the 130 years since Baron Ricasoli's day.

Leading producers now generally agree that the light grapes, which may make up as much as 30 percent of the total, contribute nothing to Chianti's character. Many therefore now ignore the DOC requirement of at least 10 percent light grapes and leave them out altogether. Even the two producer consortiums — Chianti Classico, symbolized by the black rooster, and Chianti Putto, symbolized by a cherub entwined in a vine — seem to approve tacitly of red grapes only.

The trend has been toward deeper, richer, better-structured Chianti with greater aging potential, though some producers make both a *riserva*, which needs three years of aging, and a younger, somewhat lighter wine to be consumed within one to five years. Some houses have reduced the use of Canaiolo and are making what amounts to a varietal Sangiovese (which is what Brunello di Montalcino, Italy's most expensive wine, already is).

But even Chianti made only from dark grapes can vary considerably according to such factors as terrain, microclimate and, perhaps most of all, the aims and talent of the wine maker. There is no universal concept among producers of just what Chianti should be. Some wines can be as big and bold as a Pomerol or St.-Emilion, others as delicate and subtle as a St.-Julien or Pauillac. But because the estates are neither classified by *crus* or well-documented in literature (as in Bordeaux), the newcomer to Chianti has no way of knowing what to expect.

A quirk in Chianti's DOC rules permits a "correction" of up to 17 percent with wines even of outside origin. Such additives, usually powerful blending wines from the south, may be useful for nondescript, low-priced Chianti, but responsible producers shun them because they can dominate the character of the subtler Chianti. Some winemakers have found that locally grown Cabernet Sauvignon, Merlot and

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Spain Seen Forging Ahead In Foreign Sales of Rioja

By Jon Winroth

PARIS — Spain was once known by most people for only one or two types of wines: sherry and perhaps sweet Malaga, grown nearby in the extreme south of the country. Today, wines of all colors and types from many parts of the country are being exported to Britain, the United States and most of Europe, including France. If Valdepenas and Alicante are less known because their wines are for everyday drinking, Rioja in the north and Penedes just southwest of Barcelona are fast becoming names to reckon with.

And Spain is also remarkably well-equipped to forge ahead in the export market. While there are innumerable small growers, virtually none bottle their wines, selling everything to the great *bodegas* (wineries) for vinification, aging, bottling and distribution.

This is as true of sherry as it is of Rioja and Penedes. Two firms in Rioja, Berberana and Paternina, have giant concrete air-conditioned aging warehouses called "cathedrals" that each contain about 35,000 barrels and both companies sell about 2-million cases of wine a year. With such enormous capacity to assure a continuity of quality, Spanish bodegas hold a great advantage in reaching mass markets everywhere.

French Wines Given Run for Their Money

That Rioja could soon be giving French wines a run for their money is ironic. It was the French who gave Rioja its modern start, about a century ago, when the phylloxera blight began to afflict the Bordeaux vineyards. Many growers moved across the Pyrenees to the Rioja and brought with them Bordeaux grape varieties and wine-making methods.

The methods have scarcely changed but the grapes have, because the yield of Bordeaux varieties is uneconomically low in the Rioja. Today's vines are mostly indigenous.

The principal red variety is the Tempranillo but it is always used in blend with other varieties, notably the Garnacho (a variant of the French Grenache), the Graciano and the Mazuelo. No one of these grapes makes much of a wine by itself, but blended they produce a remarkably harmonious wine with a deeply complex bouquet.

These varieties are grown on the Rioja's generally reddish soil, atop an equally red sandstone, although there are also gravel, clay and limestone soils. The area takes its name from the Rio Oja, a small tributary of the upper Ebro River.

On Both Banks of the Ebro

In fact, the vineyards lie on both banks of the Ebro and are divided into three districts. The two best areas are situated between the towns of Haro and Logrono: the Rioja Alto (Upper Rioja) on the south bank and the Rioja Alavesa (from the province of Alava where it is situated) on the north bank.

Below Logrono as far as Alfaro is the Rioja Baja (Lower Rioja) on both banks of the Ebro. Although this part of the Rioja is as large as the other two together, its lower altitude and hotter climate make for coarser, more alcoholic wines.

An altitude of 400-500 meters (1,200-1,500 feet) in the two better parts of the Rioja corrects the effects of the hot Spanish sun in summer. The surrounding mountains are often capped with snow as late as May. Despite occasional spring frosts, the vegetation remains Mediterranean with cypress, olive and almond trees.

This balance of sun and altitude makes for fresh and elegant wines, including some rose and quite a bit of white from such varieties as the Malvasia and Viura, or Macabeo.

Although the export market prefers fresh, crisp whites vinified in stainless steel vats, these are in the minority for now. Traditional Spanish taste has been for barrel-aged whites, which have too woody and oxidized a taste to most other palates.

And yet the most outstanding characteristic of Rioja reds is long barrel aging. The barrels were introduced by the French growers and contain 225 liters, as in Bordeaux. They are even called *bordelesas*, although they are made from American white oak.

Remarkable Bouquet and Smoothness

The aging and blending of the Rioja bodegas is called *crianza* (which means "nursery") and lasts for one to three years for simpler reds. For the older *reserva* and *gran reserva* wines, the process may continue for anywhere between six and 10 years. This, too, was introduced by the Bordelais immigrants, although two years is the norm in Bordeaux today.

Prolonged aging in wood makes for a remarkable bouquet and smoothness in the red wines. It also prevents the appearance of any deposit in the bottles, for all matter in suspension is eliminated in the thrice-annual rackings (decantings) from one barrel to another, which clarifies the wine, each time leaving any sediment behind.

It does have one drawback, however, in that it cuts down on follow-through, the lingering taste that fine wine should leave in the mouth. This could easily be corrected by shortening the aging period.

(Continued on Page 9S)

Taster's Choice: A Vocabulary for Defining Good Wine

By Sam Perkins

PARIS — There are two reasons to "taste" wines as opposed to simply drinking them. The first is to understand and enjoy them; the second is to appraise and identify them. Both demand concentration and experience.

Tasting wine involves in the first instance simply paying attention to the color, aroma, bouquet and taste — known in the trade as organoleptic appreciation. As in most questions of esthetics, good taste is more easily recognized than defined, but the greater the effort made to describe a wine in terms someone else can understand, the greater your appreciation of the wine will be — whether at a dinner table or in a tasting room. Descriptions of wine, of course, can be overdone and have been justly satirized. Still, there is no other way to open up the infinitely rich and pleasurable world of wine than by tasting critically.

Tasting should be done with a clear, stemmed, tulip-shaped glass, large enough so that the wine may be swirled and smelled with ease.

Appearance: Holding the wine against a light background, see if the wine is limpid or cloudy. Young white wines range from the nearly colorless silvery green of Muscadets or *vinhos verdes* and the light yellow-green of Chablis or Orvieto, to the light straw of white Burgundies. The degree of yellow will indicate the degree of ripeness of the grapes when picked, as well as the type of grape, and the age of the wine. Older white wines lose all greenness and become frankly golden or even brownish, indicating that the wine is over the hill. In red wines, the progression of color is very much the same. The nearly purplish ruby of young wines such as Beaujolais will turn to deep dark red in middle age, eventually gaining a brick-like cast — particularly old clarets.

Aroma and bouquet: To a practiced taster, the way a wine smells will tell nearly as much as the taste. Aroma refers to the initial winey grapiness that a good wine will display in its youth or when just poured into the glass. Bouquet refers to the distinct and nuanced layers of smell that a wine acquires after a period of aging in the bottle.

Swirl the wine in the glass. First, does it smell like wine? Are there any "off" odors? A gassy or apple-like smell indicates a wine prematurely bottled, sometimes purposely *(such as with vinho verde)*, but also often by carelessness. The faintly sweet smell of dead leaves, often mistaken for richness, is really the sign of a wine in its decline. Faint sherry-like odors in white wines are also a sign of age.

Taste: Having reflected on the visual and olfactory evidence, sip some of the wine without swallowing. Let it rest on the tongue, purse your lips slightly and draw air in over the wine. It's much easier than it sounds and need not result in the loud gurgling that many tasters seem to produce. This action will aerate the wine slightly and cause many more of its smell and taste components to be released.

Contrary to accepted wine lore, you need not feel obliged to say anything, or to attempt to describe the taste. It is hard enough to concentrate on the sensations and distinguish one taste from another without trying to affix names or adjectives to them.

It is worth noting that it has been scientifically demonstrated that grapes contain many of the same molecules as fruits and flowers. So, to describe a wine as having a hint of violet, carnation, black currant or truffle is not extravagant.

Professionally, the descriptive vocabulary used for wine tasting — preserved in note form — should be able to "reproduce" or recall the smell and taste of the wine in the imagination of the taster, and should conjure up the wine, as nearly as possible, in the minds of other tasters. This requires, above all, a tasting memory. The greater experience you have, the richer your tasting vocabulary will be.



VINOS DE ESPAÑA

Alella
Alicante
Almansa
Ampurdan
Borja
Cariñena
Cava
Conca de Barberá
Condado de Huelva
Cheste
Jerez
Jumilla
La Mancha
Málaga
Méntrida
Montilla
Moriles
Navarra
Penedés
Priorato
Requena
Ribeiro
Rioja
Rueda
Tarragona
Terra Alta
Utiel
Valdeorras
Valdepeñas
Valencia
Yecla

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rtugal's Wines Play g Role in Economy

ntinued from Page 7S)

y demarcated zones of Portugal w about 5 million hectoliters (55 of the total 13 million hectoliters tally. The rest of the wine comes *vinho de consumo* grown in vari- oughout the country. Important Upper and Lower Alentejo in ortugal; the Ribatejo, northeast Barraida centered on the pro- of Coimbra, and the Upper is best known as source of Por- mous product and export, port. llion to 8 million cases of port ually, from 4 million to 5 million both in quantity and value it is important agricultural export. the wine rests on the great vin- duced on average three times a 0 years in bottle, a fine vintage he greatest expressions of wine.

'After 20 years in bottle, a fine vintage port is one of the greatest expressions of wine.'

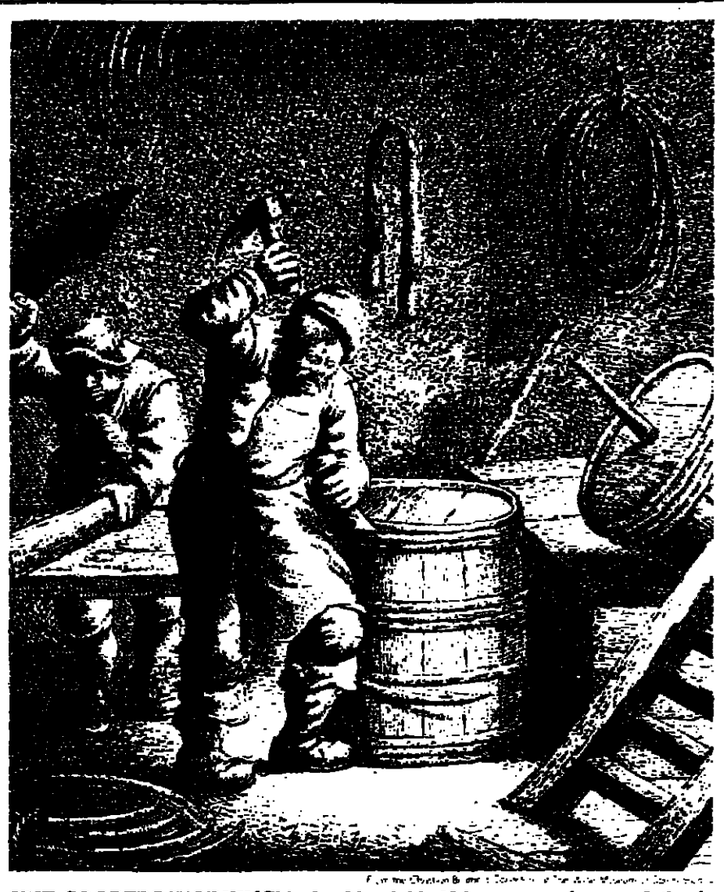
Vintage ports, which can last to 40 years and more, are intensely winey, with richly developed bouquet and luscious body.

Vintage port in fact represents less than 3 percent of the annual port production. The rest is taken up with various other ages and grades: tawny, a nutty brown barrel-aged (and therefore sediment-free) port can range from the very fine and expensive to the cheap blend. Ruby port is sort of the *porto courant*, being young, red fruity and sweet, rarely more than five years old. This is the type imported by France in such great quantity (3-million cases in 1979) that it is the world's largest consumer of port. Curiously, vintage is virtually unknown in France.

Crusted port and "vintage character" port offer alternatives to port drinkers who cannot afford or cannot find vintages ready to drink. These will be fine wines, though never attaining the excellence of fine vintage ports. Recent vintages have been declared in 1975, 1970, 1967 (not all firms), 1966, and 1963, which is considered with 1945 to be the vintage of the century.

White port, both sweet and dry, is being marketed by a number of port firms hoping to bring port drinking from the end of the meal to the beginning of it.

—S.P.



'THE COOPERS WORKING' is the title of this 19th-century print, a variation by an unknown artist of a 17th-century engraving by Jan Georg (Joris) van der Vliet, a Dutch artist. One can imagine them drinking the local wine after a long, hard day.

n's Sales ioja Rise

tinued from Page 7S)

wn than Rioja, Penedes never- its wines to 85 countries. Its d wine-making techniques are the family-owned firm of gest single exporter of Spanish ited States ompany has been in the fore- rimental plantings of numerous nd German grape varieties such ts, Pinot Noir, Syrah, and white Riesling, Muscat d'Alsace, er, Chenin Blanc, Sauvignon c. This is in the same spirit as California and the results are uality. The drawback is in yield native varieties better adapted mate.

Strict Regulations

es are the red Carinena, Garna- ll and Ojo de Liebre (literally, ch is Rioja's Tempranillo under The whites are the Parellada, Xarello. A few lesser varieties tolerated until the *consejo regu-* g board) a few years ago made e *Denominacion de Origen* the the whole country. One clause ll Penedes wine must be bottled f production. Only Champagne e a similar restriction elsewhere

ja, the 24,000 hectares of vines planted in three distinct areas: Penedes on the coast, Penedes ltitude of about 200 meters and 'enedes at 600 meters. The lat- inier microclimate is ideal for ites, many of which go into the -wine production of Penedes. grow on clay-rich soil in the al while the alluvial coastal be heavier, more alcoholic and

ite table wine comes from the e grown in the Alto Penedes. n late in the cooler climate and excessive sugar. This makes for wine of elegance when not aged

ttle Export Potential

s are barrel aged for the home e Spanish taste likes it that way, have little export potential. The gain by aging in oak barrels for depending on the vintage and wine. Such wines are also given r more years of bottle-aging be- . Some of these may keep for 10 s.

he reds and many whites are or more grape varieties. Some orthern European varieties may th each other or also with the nish varieties, as in white Parel- ay or red Pinot Noir-Carinena

nportance to good vinification nding and aging, is the fact that plenty of wine. 1.1 million hec- , which will contribute to stead- ts.

ti's Quality eds Myth of Flask Era

tinued from Page 7S)

d'Abruzzo at 5 to 10 percent ti a benificial boost.

ti producers also make special at higher prices than Chianti. tello from Marchesi Antinori. ngiovese with a little Canaiolo it has become one of Italy's red wines. Marchesi de' t a wine called Montesodi on s year. It is made from selected plot of the Nipozzano vineyards. ti, whose Monte Vertine is a ed Chianti, is making a wine Torte from pure Sangiovese.

Excellent Chianti

ther wines have been hailed as the new Chianti. But as the ex- tinue, there is no lack of excel- ound. Here are some names to

Classico: Capannelle, Castell'in di Cacchiano, Castello di Mon- tello di Rencine, Castello di Uz- di Volpaia, Fattoria Vignale, nte Vertine, Pagliarese, Poggio e, Savignola Paolina, Vignavec- inori, Villa Calcinaia, Villa Cer-

DOC zones: Babbiani, Castel- Saracini, Fattoria dell'Ugo, Fat- ici, Fattoria la Pagnana, La ozano, Ottorino Buti, Pasolini mino, San Fabiano Rosso, Sel- ia Ribaldaccio, Villa la Selva.

Greece Making Efforts To Set New Standards

By Claire Lyon

ATHENS — The ancient Greek god of all vegetation, Dionysus, was especially revered as the god of wine. Legend says it was he who traveled throughout the world teaching mortals the cultivation of grapes for wine.

The science of viniculture is commonly attributed to beginning on the mainland Greece, and spreading through ancient Greek colonies, as the Greek vines easily adapted to new habitats. Modern Greece cannot claim to be a front-runner in the international wine industry, but nonetheless it is making energetic attempts to set standards for its wine production that will one day make it competitive in the European Economic Community (Greece is set to join the Common Market next year).

The Athens Wine Institute, under the auspicies of the Greek Ministry of Agriculture, the ministry's Institute of Agricultural Technology and the Institute of the Vine all cooperate to study location, climate, soil and other factors that combine to produce quality wine.

Stavroula Kourakou, director of the Athens Wine Institute since 1964, has been a key figure in the effort to upgrade Greek wine. She explained: "Wines must be studied in the specific locality of their origin and maintain their characteristics and individuality in order to achieve international standardization." Twenty-four Greek wines have now attained that status.

More than 55 percent of the total grape production of the country is used for wine making. This gives an average annual output of around 500,000 metric tons, compared with almost 7 million tons for France and the same for Italy, despite the fact that Greece produces 40 percent more wine today than it did 15 years ago.

Of the Greek production, four-fifths is directed to the domestic market and the remainder goes for export. Last year Greece exported 89,856 tons of wine, bringing in $33.2 million. Of this, 34,361 metric tons valued at $16.3 million went to the EEC.

Domestic consumption of wine is still notably low in comparison to that of other European countries, standing at around 40 liters per capita against 104 in France and 108 in Italy. However, the Greeks drink imported spirits, mostly whiskey, which last year cost the country $22 million.

Snob Value

The so-called snob value of imported wines, which at present are expensive because of import duties, may contribute to increased consumption once barriers start to come down following its accession to the EEC.

Until recently the Greeks preferred to drink wine straight from the barrel, and it is only during the last 10 years that the demand for bottled wine has increased.

Elias Virinis, a neighborhood taverna owner, said that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the tavernas and restaurants to find good barreled wine, because of the extra profit to the producer from the bottling process. "People are changing slowly to bottled wine because they are also more confident about the quality being of a continuous standard," he said.

In his own business he has found that the consumption of bottled wine has reached about 20 percent of the total, a figure that is borne out by official statistics.

But barreled wine still has a stanch following of older-generation Greeks who refuse anything but the brimming metal measures in which it is served.

The majority of Greek wine exports have been made in bulk up to the present, but this has serious implications for the industry, as bulk wine is almost inevitably mixed with other types, thus losing its special character and its recognition as a Greek export.

"In order for a wine to be marketed under its own label or under an appellation of origin, in international legal terms these wines must originate in the district or locality referred to and their quality and nature must derive from the natural and human factors existing in their area," Mrs. Kourakou said.

A. Antonopoulos, director of Achaia Clauss, one of the large Greek wineries, recently proposed the setting up of a state-subsidized organization for the promotion of Greek wines, and other companies have joined in the call for greater exports of high-quality wines, and a restriction on inferior quality.

Surplus Production

This policy is borne out by indications in the EEC of a surplus wine production, which in 1979 reached such high levels that the application of measures restricting the marketing of lower-quality wines was necessary. The measure is bound to have an adverse effect on Greek wine exports to the EEC unless Greek wine companies improve their standards.

Among the Greek wines already known to the export market are the Muscat wines of Samos, Patras, Lemnos, Rhodes and Cephalonia, the Mavrodaphne of Patras and Cephalonia, a liqueur wine that has been extensively promoted in some European countries, and the red wines of Naoussa and Nemea.

Ironically, high-quality wines now being produced by shipowner John Carras in the Chalcidice Peninsula are not exported. The shipwner, who began the Porto Carras project 10 years ago, wishes to maintain the standard of production and has so far refused to use any grapes other than those grown on his own estate, consequently limiting his output to about 1.5 million bottles annually.

Showing a recent movement abroad are sales of the resinated wine peculiar to this country. This wine is mainly produced in Attica.

It is unlikely ever to become a top seller for the more sophisticated European palate, but has found relative success in northern Europe.

Italy's Piedmont: A Bit of Everything in Wine

By Burton Anderson

ALBA, Italy — Among Italy's 20 regions, Piedmont presents the most convincing credentials as a wine producer. Although it ranks only seventh in volume on average, Piedmont has 37 *Denominazione di Origine Controllata* (DOC) wine zones, more than double the number of any other region. Piedmont's honor roll includes some of the nation's great wines (Borolo, Barbaresco, Gattinara, Gavi) and some of the most popular (Asti Spumante, Barbera, Dolcetto).

Walled in by the Alps to the north and west and the Apennines to the south, this region of inclines is favored by a temperate climate and a mix of clay, chalk and sandy soils that brings out the best in a distinguished array of native vines. It has been said that Piedmont provides a bit of everything in wine. Hugh Johnson, in his book *Wine*, even maintained that "Piedmont is the Rhone Valley, the Burgundy and the Champagne of Italy." And yet, by Italian standards, the region is not exceptionally versatile.

Native tastes have long run to red wines, robust, dry, aged wines made in the artisan manner, the sort that go well with the rich and hearty dishes of regional cooking. The epitome is Barolo, which derives from Nebbiolo grapes grown in a zone to the south and west of the town of Alba in the Langhe hills. Some consider Barolo the grandest of all Italian red wines, though even its most enthusiastic admirers admit that it is not easy to get to know and appreciate.

Years of Aging

For one thing, only about 5 million bottles a year are produced and few ever travel farther from home than Turin and Milan. For another, Barolo's special qualities can be realized only through years of aging, first in oak barrels and then in bottles, so that during its prime — somewhere between 10 and 20 years — it is not only hard to get but expensive. Still, Barolo will hardly ever be as costly as a similarly aged Bordeaux or Burgundy. For those who have learned to love it, it can be every bit as rewarding, especially with game dishes, stews and certain mountain cheeses.

Barbaresco is almost an identical twin of Barolo, made from the same strains of Nebbiolo grapes in a zone just to the east of Alba. Barbaresco often seems a touch softer, smoother and lighter than Barolo, with a tendency to reach maturity from 5 to 12 years after the vintage. But from a great vintage, such as 1978 or 1971, Barbaresco might easily outlast a Barolo and equal any in quality, flavor and price. It is even more scarce; only about 2-million bottles are made in good years.

Nebbiolo grapes in the Alba area may also be turned into less imposing wines, which might be sold as Nebbiolo d'Alba DOC or simply as Nebbiolo. These wines from certain producers can be delightful to drink from two to six years after the harvest.

Nebbiolo, a difficult vine to work, is not widely planted. The only place where it thrives outside of Piedmont is in northern Lombardy's Valtellina. In northern Piedmont, it makes distinguished wines on the terraced, stony slopes around Carma and in the glacial soil of the Alpine foothills between Biella and lake Maggiore.

Outstanding Nebbiolo

Gattinara is considered the outstanding Nebbiolo wine of northern Piedmont, though there is some inconsistency in its production and it can be matched by other DOC wines of the area that contain Nebbiolo, such as Lessona, Ghemme, Boca, Fara, Bramaterra, Sizzano and even the non-DOC Spanna. An extraordinary non-DOC wine from a single vineyard of Nebbiolo wines is Caramino, which can be as elegant and long-lived as Gattinara or even Barolo.

If no other red wine grape of Piedmont rivals Nebbiolo in nobility, two others surpass it in popularity — Barbera and Dolcetto. The prolific Barbera is the most heavily planted vine of Piedmont (and of all northwest Italy). Estimates are that it accounts for about half the region's red wine production. Though many Barberas fall into the everyday category as full-bodied, rather acidic wines to be consumed young, the better-aged versions can rise to aristocratic levels.

Dolcetto, nearly always drunk in its youth, is supple, round and eminently drinkable with a full range of foods, from delicate dishes flavored by the white truffles found in the Langhe hills to roasts and game. From some vintages, notably 1978, it developed the finesse usually associated with an aged Nebbiolo.

Grignolino, a favorite when the House of Savoy ruled Italy, has lost ground in recent decades because its vines yield meagerly and its delicate wines, almost rose, have fallen from fashion. Yet some producers have chosen to keep Grignolino alive, whatever the sacrifice, not only for nostalgic reasons but because they anticipate a revival in this day of renewed interest in light, refreshing, fruity wines, not too high in alcohol.

Slightly Fizzy Wines

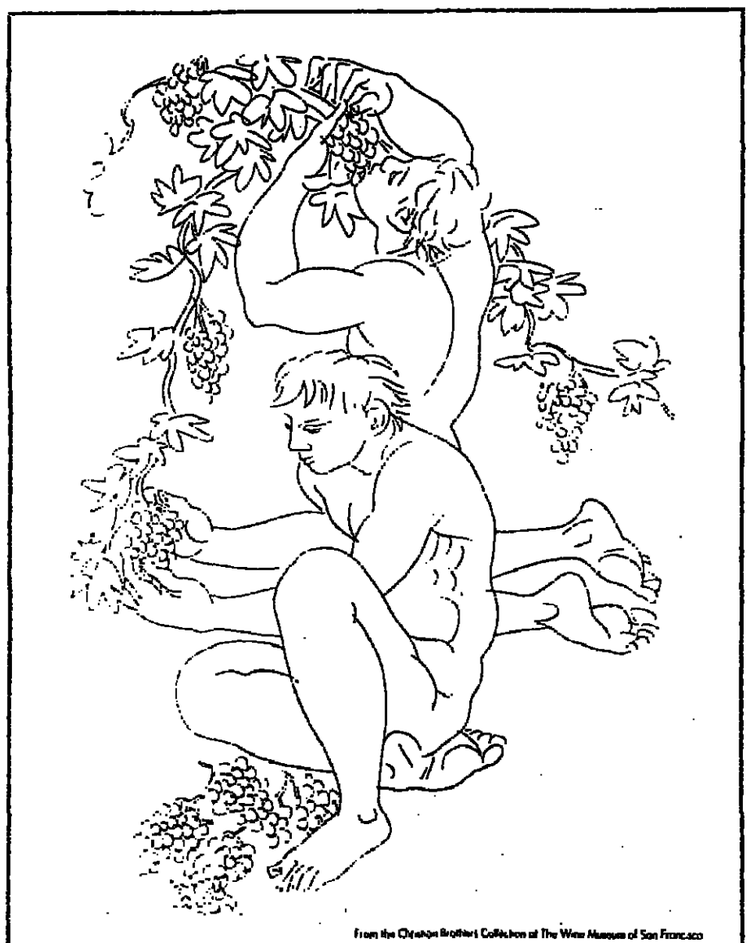
The region has an assortment of *frizzante* (slightly fizzy) red wines that have also been showing signs of a comeback in northern Italy. One is Freisa, whose peculiar acidic fruitiness, dryness and lightness have been attracting admirers even among connoisseurs. The red Malvasia and Bracherto, usually lightly sweet, are odder still; and so far they seem to appeal mainly to youthful drinkers.

Asti Spumante is Piedmont's best-known wine abroad. More than half of its production of about 45 million bottles a year is exported. Once cheap in both price and quality, Asti has risen in recent years to become a respectable dessert wine, lightly sweet with the enticing fragrance of the Moscato di Canelli grape, a member of the widespread Muscat family.

Though no longer cheap, its price is still favorable enough to have won a following the world over. Asti production has not been keeping up with demand, so alternatives are developing elsewhere in Italy and abroad.

Although dry whites had been almost neglected in Piedmont, some interesting exceptions to the rule have emerged in recent times. One is Erbaluce di Caruso from the low hills northeast of Turin, a soft, fruity wine that is good with freshwater fish. Another is Arneis, from an old-time vine recently rediscovered in the Alba area. Its smooth, almondy qualities make it an excellent aperitif.

The premier light grape of Piedmont is Cortese and its zone is Gavi, in the region's southeast corner. Wines known as Cortese di Gavi or simply Gavi have caught on lately because of their crisp, clean, acidic freshness that goes perfectly with shellfish. The zone's leading estate, La Scolca, makes a superb Gavi dei Gavi that has come to rival the region's great reds in both prestige and price.



From the Chrysler Brothers Collection at The Wine Museum of San Francisco

'PICKING GRAPES': Swiss contemporary painter and illustrator Hans Erni, mainly known for his depictions of lovers and mothers and children, uses his fluid pen to blend the mature image of the nude figure with that of the vine.

Viniculture Remains Alive, Well in Sicily

PALERMO, Sicily — A legend on this ancient island has it that the young god Bacchus planted the first vine at the foot of Mount Etna and squeezed the first wine from its grapes. Though the cradle of *vitis vinifera* is generally believed to have been somewhere east of the Mediterranean, Sicily is one of the oldest continuous wine-producing regions on earth and, though this may come as a revelation, it is now among the most modern.

The ancient Greeks referred fondly to their southern Italian colonies as Enotria, the Land of Wine. Sicily exemplified the tribute. The Romans, too, glorified the island's wine; Julius Caesar celebrated his third election as Consul with Mamertino, a sweet, golden nectar that is still made in minute quantities in the hills behind Messina.

In the ensuing millennia, Sicilian viniculture, like Sicilian life itself, was subjected to frequent and rude shifts of fortune. Wine survived, but as recently as 20 years ago its condition might have been diagnosed as hopeless. By then the world's wine drinkers had turned to dry table wines, fruity and balanced and only moderately alcoholic.

'Great Leap Forward'

It seemed that Sicily was condemned forever to turn out strong, heavy dessert or aperitif wines and low-priced blending wines that found their way into so many products with other names in northern Italy and France. Then came what has since been described as the "great leap forward" in Sicilian wine making, the transformation of the region's wine industry into one of the most technologically advanced in Europe.

This remarkable change, brought about under the *Instituto Regionale della Vite e del Vino* with financial support from the Common Market and the federal fund for Italy's south, has been focused upon cooperative wineries. There are now 110 of these *cantine sociali* producing 80 percent of the island's wine.

Experiments in the early stages proved that Sicily could produce on a large scale dry table wines of good quality from carefully selected grape varieties. Vineyards were converted from the low-bush training, which resulted in grapes heavy with sugar and low in acids, to the higher cordon and arbor methods, which result in grapes balanced in sugar and acids. Wineries were equipped with stainless steel vats for temperature-controlled fermentation to bring out the fruity freshness in flavor and aroma and devices were installed to clarify and stabilize the wines so that they could be shipped in bottles around the world. As a badge of prestige, Sicilian wines that met high standards were awarded a label with a "Q" for quality.

Boasts Toned Down

Regional authorities initially termed the success the "miracle of cooperation," but recently they have had to tone down the boasts as it has become more and more apparent that the program is in danger of becoming a colossal flop. The problem is that markets for Sicilian table wine at reasonable prices have not developed as projected. Though some cooperatives make good, even excellent, wines and manage to sell their products, others function as little more than factories for mediocre wine. They have found their financial problems mounting as rapidly as their surpluses.

The 1979 vintage was the largest in history in Sicily, resulting in an alarming surplus of wine. France and northern Italian regions had record harvests, too, so the usual markets for blending wines have also closed. Cooperative wineries are compelled to buy their members' grapes at a set price. If the 1980 vintage is as ample as expected, there simply will not be enough storage space for this year's and last year's wine.

Although officials are understandably reluctant to confront it, the likely alternative is to uproot vines, a practice that brings out violent opposition in farmers even if they are offered subsidies to do so. But some solution must be found, and quickly, to reduce the output and raise the general quality level of Sicilian cooperative wine.

If they no longer talk of miracles, Sicilian cooperative wine makers have no reason to abandon hope, either. For in their midst are a number of wineries that demonstrate the island's quality potential. The most conspicuous is Duca di Salaparuta, whose red and white wines that go by the name Corvo have become international best-sellers. Corvo, though set up by the region, is not a cooperative but a public holding company that operates as a private winery, a highly profitable one at that.

Grapes for a total production of about 8 million bottles a year come from all over the island. As Corvo's chief enologist, Franco Giacosa, explains: "We almost never have a bad year, because by selecting grapes from different altitudes we can balance the components and control the quality of each vintage."

Though some cooperatives work at enviable levels, much of Sicily's better-quality wine still comes from private producers. Regaleali, the estate of Conte Tasca d'Almerita in the hills near the center of the island, was one of the first to prove that southern wines need not have that baked flavor sometimes referred to as "southern taste." Regaleali's red, white and rose can match the better northern wines in balance and class.

Another high-altitude wine zone is Etna, which was the first of Sicily to win *denominazione di origine controllata* status. Etna's best wines are produced by another nobleman, Carmelo Nicolosi Asmundo, Barone di Villagrande.

Not all the fine wines of Sicily come from high altitudes and not all are table wines. Malvasia delle Lipari, from the Aeolian Islands, whose most prominent landmark is the volcano of Stromboli, is a distinguished and rare aperitif wine. The Moscato of Pantelleria, from an isle that lies closer to Tunisia than the main island of Sicily, is considered by some to be the region's finest dessert wine, noted for its smooth, fragrant, luscious qualities.

But despite everything you might have heard — or tasted — to the contrary, the grandest wine of Sicily may still be Marsala. Devised by an Englishman named Woodhouse in the late 18th century, Marsala was esteemed alongside Sherry, Port and Madeira in Victorian England. But then it fell upon hard times and its producers put everything from egg to banana, strawberry and chocolate syrup into it to keep it commercially viable.

The Marsala in question contains no such gooey ingredients. In fact, it's so pure that it is officially recognized as Marsala Vergine.

—B.A.

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United Press International

In 1978, President Chiang Ching-kuo asked Taiwanese to remain calm after President Carter abruptly established diplomatic relations with Peking. Behind Mr. Chiang is a portrait of his father, the late Nationalist leader Chiang Kai-shek.

Asian Impasse

Taiwan's leaders feel wishful thinking and Peking's gestures are causing observers 'to push us into the arms of the Chinese Communists.' But it is clear that Chiang's heirs are not going to be pushed.

By Tillman Durdin
International Herald Tribune

TAIPEI — Despite periodic peace gestures from Peking, the attitude among officials here toward the Communist-ruled Chinese mainland remains broadly negative and offers no prospect of any predictable end to the 30-year confrontation between the little China on Taiwan and the big China of the Chinese Communists.

It irritates officials here that many outside observers, seemingly motivated by wishful thinking and influenced by gestures by Peking, insist on believing there is a slow but steady inclination on Taiwan toward accommodation with the mainland.

Statements in Peking that talks between Communist and Taiwanese officials would be welcomed; Communist professions that Taiwan could keep its economic system under a regimen of broad autonomy (just lower your flag, they say) if Peking's sovereignty is accepted; offers of postal, transportation, telecommunications and direct trade links with the mainland — all have been noted by the Taipei government and either flatly rejected or ignored.

Trade Issue

Nor have officials in Taipei been impressed by such Communist moves as letting American correspondents go to Xiamen and Fuzhou, across the strait from Taiwan, to report a relaxed, nonmilitaristic attitude and to quote Fujian provincial officials as welcoming trade and other relations with Taiwan. Reports from Peking that there were "Taiwan delegates" at the National People's Congress last month drew the scornful clarification in Taipei that the delegates were Taiwanese stooges long resident in Peking.

The matter of trade has been especially irksome to officials in Taipei. Items from Taiwan, including electrical appliances and electronic products, have been getting into China through third-party traders in Hong Kong in growing amounts — $51 million in sales to China in the first six months of this year — while Taiwan's purchases through the same link totaled upwards of $38 million. This has been depicted in some quarters as another indication of a Taiwanese inclination toward rapprochement. But when weighed against Taiwan's total annual trade of $40 billion, the commerce with mainland China is trivial. Taiwan authorizes some of the trade in products such as medicinal herbs that it needs and pays for through indirect channels. But most is illicit, and continuing insinuations abroad that the Taipei government condones the trade have prompted a stern crackdown.

The Foreign Ministry reiterated that "there will be no contacts between Taipei and Peking" and the Board of Foreign Trade proclaimed that "we will not engage in any form of trading with the Chinese Communists, and trading between local exporters and traders and the Chinese Communists is prohibited." Violators were threatened with prosecution under stiff laws against dealing with the Communists.

To emphasize the government's position, orders have also been issued to foreign manufacturers in Taiwan's export processing zones to warn buyers of their products in Hong Kong and Macao against reselling goods to the mainland. A committee that outside observers have speculated was formed to examine ways of boosting trade with the mainland is, in fact, studying ways to curb and control such trade.

Criticizing the tendency of some foreign correspondents in Peking to equate trade with moves toward unification, the China News of Taipei, in a comment reflecting official views, said: "It is hard sometimes to keep our tempers with those trying to push us into the arms of the Chinese Communists." It added, "The Republic of China is not falling into the Communists' trade trap."

There have been, however, some small modifications of strict no-contact rules. Travel by foreigners and Chinese with foreign passports between the mainland and Taiwan, formerly frowned upon when not actually prohibited, is now permitted. Movement by a few Chinese of special, unofficial status between the mainland and Taiwan by way of Hong Kong also occurs. Officials and citizens from Taiwan are permitted to associate with mainland officials and citizens when abroad. Indeed, President Chiang Ching-kuo last year issued guidelines approving unofficial personal contacts between Taiwanese and mainland Chinese with the objective of winning over the mainlanders. Antiques and art goods from the mainland have always been admitted into Taiwan; this not only gives tourists something to buy but also enhances Taiwan's professed role of perpetuator of the cultural heritage of all China.

Only Details

These are details, not basic policy, and essentially represent either simply acceptance of realities in a limited sphere or actions considered advantageous to the Taipei regime.

In a recent interview, President Chiang emphatically rebuffed the idea of negotiations or talks of any kind with the Chinese Communists. Premier Y.S. Sun similarly dismissed Peking's "united front" overtures as a strategy "to hoodwink the free world, dampen our morale and popular sentiment and pave the way for military invasion." He stressed that the Taipei government "will not fall into the Chinese Communist trap of peace talks."

Taiwan officials still subscribe to the dogma that their regime remains the legitimate government of China, and that any official contacts with Peking would treasonously besmirch this claim and give the Communists a premise for implying the subordination of Taipei to a regime with which it still is technically at war.

Officials say the present nonaggressive posture of Peking toward Taiwan could change quickly as in the past through factional upheavals, and talk of peace could shift to a policy of attack. The "liberation of Taiwan," they point out, remains an oft-stated objective of the Communists. So the government spends huge sums on keeping Taiwan well-armed and ready to defend itself.

Apprehension on the military level is just one part of the general fear complex prevalent in a Taiwan leadership composed mostly of mainlanders who have turned obsessively defensive and distrustful toward the Chinese Communists in the decades of struggle against them for survival. Fearful that Communist peace gestures, ideas and propaganda could be subversive, the regime tries to keep the Taiwanese people sealed off from the mainland not only physically but also mentally.

Radio stations still refer to the Communist leaders as "Communist bandits." Listening to mainland radio and the possession of Communist literature is severely punishable. In the press, titles of Communist officials and institutions are put in quotation marks and their names doggedly alphabetized in the old Wade-Giles system of romanization instead of the new Pinyin recently adopted by Peking.

Travel Ban

A ban was recently placed on direct tourist travel to Hong Kong by Taiwan residents because, for one thing, of the potential ideological contamination through possible contact in Hong Kong with Communist individuals or propaganda or simply through observance of the freewheeling Chinese society of the British colony. Stopovers in Hong Kong in transit from overseas, however, are permitted.

The news media in Taiwan use without change foreign news reports from the mainland, with emphasis on unfavorable items. But editorial comment consists of regular derisory outpourings on the failings and oppressiveness of the Communist regime, accompanied by contrasting references to Taiwan's free-enterprise economy and what is boosted as its free and democratic society. Freedom on Taiwan is, in fact, sharply circumscribed when basic government policies are involved, but Taiwan's propaganda is correct in saying its society is freer than that of the mainland.

The liberalization on the mainland is belittled as either a sham or the beginning of more failures. The China Times of Taipei said recently: "If Teng Hsiao-ping [Deng Xiaoping, the Chinese vice party leader] should comply with the demands of the people, he will find it impossible to maintain the Communist system, but if he insists on continuing with Communist rule he will not only meet opposition from other factions in the party but will encounter the resistance of the masses."

Foreign publications arriving in Taiwan sometimes have articles about mainland China ripped out. Some — the Far Eastern Economic Review, for example — are banned for having carried articles critical of the Taipei government. Hong Kong's South China Morning Post is banned in Taiwan because it spells the Nationalist Chinese capital Taibei instead of Taipei, using Peking's Pinyin system.

The Taipei government has announced that it turned down a proposed visit by agricultural scientists from the mainland to attend an international symposium on sweet potatoes scheduled to be held in Taiwan next Ma. Officials in Taiwan say the objective of the mainland egates in wanting to come is political, not agricultura academic.

The government's attitude toward the mainland is flected daily in a controlled press. Publications that d ate from the approved line do not last long.

Overly Fearful?

To an outsider, the Taipei government's policy of isolation seems overly fearful, cautious and possibly defeating. The people of Taiwan, with their flouris free-enterprise economy and much higher standard of ing than the Chinese on the mainland, have a bui aversion to Communism on economic as well as ideol cal grounds. Thus they have enough of a separatist s not to want domination from the mainland, Commu or non-Communist.

The government's rejectionist policy may, in fact, dercut to some extent that prevailing aversion. How promising they may be for the future, affairs on the m land are still in a dubious, unattractive state of transi from the disruptive radicalism of the Cultural Revolu to a new system that could founder. But Taipei's pc makes some people wonder whether mainland condit may not in some ways be more attractive than they a fact, since the government is so doggedly bent on bl ing or distorting information about the mainland.

Curiously, some among the two main component Taiwan's population, the native-born and the mainl born, watch each other suspiciously over the mainl problem. Some of the native-born wonder if the ru mainlanders may one day abandon their present s born stance and make a deal with the Communists. M landers worry that the native-born could be influence Communist blandishments to undermine mainla control and the stability that fosters Taiwan's impres economic progress.

Such is the present stalled situation. Chinese Com nist officials charge the continuing protective mili mantle that the United States holds over Taiwan by tue of the Taiwan Relations Act encourages intransig by Taipei. Taipei officials scorn this view, but seem de mined to maintain their present negative attitude fo long time to come.

Meanwhile, Taiwan's government hangs on. One o cherished convictions is that Communism is fundam tally unsuited to the Chinese philosophy and temp ment and will eventually be repudiated. The process, believed, will be accompanied by factional splits breakdowns within the Peking regime that will open way for the rulers of Taiwan to return triumphantly the mainland.

Tillman Durdin, who spent 40 years in the Far East The Shanghai Post and The New York Times, is now on staff of The San Diego Union and Evening Tribune.

Drought Puts Focus On Hunger in Africa

By Caryle Murphy
Washington Post Service

WELITSHA, South Africa — The flat, fertile fields of the Orange Free State, which produce the bulk of South Africa's wheat, this year gave forth stunted, shriveled stalks, resulting in only half the normal yield as this country experienced its worst drought in 20 years.

The unusually dry and sunny weather since February has dealt a severe blow to South Africa's white commercial farming industry, which makes South Africa a food exporter.

This is not comforting news to its black-ruled neighbors to the north, many of whom secretly purchase South African food and may need to buy more than usual because of drought in their own countries this year.

While the South African government likes to remind its critics of the vital need it fills on a continent where hunger is common, the drought here has brought into focus a serious problem that South Africa shares with its northern neighbors despite its vast wealth: widespread malnutrition and hunger among its rural, subsistence-farming black population. Many of these blacks have been brought critically near to starvation by the drought.

World Vision, an international religious aid organization, estimates that each year in South Africa 100,000 children under the age of 5 die of malnutrition and related diseases. Most of them are rural black children. The South African Institute of Race Relations computes that in the black rural homeland of Transkei the infant mortality rate is 240 per 1,000, against 69 for urban blacks and 12 for whites.

About one baby in four born in the homelands faces death during the first year, usually from hunger or associated diseases, said Trudi Thomas, a white pediatrician working here in the black homeland of Ciskei.

Vast disparity of wealth is a problem found in many African countries. Here, however, it is compounded by the government's policy of apartheid, or racial segregation, that rigidly divides wealth along racial lines and has forced about half the country's black population of 20 million into jobless, crowded homelands that make up only 14 percent of the country's land.

The government increasingly recognizes the seriousness of rural poverty that causes malnutrition. Last month, the government-established Bureau for Economic Research publicly stated for the first time that per capita income in the homelands is less than in all but 10 African countries.

Prime Minister Pieter Botha talks frequently of integrating the homelands' economies with the white-dominated economy, but so far the government has not come to grips with the problem with any significant rural development programs.

Wheat, in which South Africa is self-sufficient, has been the crop most severely hit by the drought so far, diminishing the upcoming harvest to 1.5 million tons from last year's 2.2 million, according to official figures. If the drought continues much longer, South Africa may have to curtail next year's wheat exports, which go to countries such as Malawi and Lesotho, or even import wheat, officials say.

A final decision, however, will only be made after some months.

Fortunately, corn, Africa's main staple food, has not yet been affected by the drought.

Sugar Industry

For South Africa's sugar industry in Natal, it has been the worst drought since 1900, said Merlin Morgan of the South African Sugar Association. Output has been cut from 2.07 million tons in 1979 to 1.65 million tons this year. However, this will not cause a shortage or affect exports that go to such countries as Canada or Japan, Mr. Morgan said.

The most devastating effects of the drought are seen in the two black homelands of Ciskei and Kwazulu in Natal. There, families are forced to walk miles to rivers for water because their village wells have dried up. Fields have gone barren, depriving villagers of food, and cattle are dying in great numbers.

Newspaper publicity about the precarious situation of these rural people means that "people are learning for the first time about the real conditions [in the homelands] and they are shocked," said Inka Mars, chairman of a private drought relief effort in Kwazulu headed by the Red Cross. "The drought has dramatized the situation for them."

The South African government gave more than $9 million for drought relief to Ciskei, which used it to provide temporary work for six months to 12,000 unemployed villagers to buy food they otherwise would have grown. The South African Army has also been delivering emergency water rations to the rural areas of Ciskei.

But when the temporary jobs run out, private relief efforts ebb and rains end the dryness, widespread malnutrition will still remain, because its roots are in the poverty and the migrant labor system on which the homelands survive.

Vatican to Reopen Case Against Galileo

The Associated Press

VATICAN CITY — A French archbishop has announced that the Vatican will reopen "with full objectivity" the case of Galileo Galilei, the 16th-century scientist condemned for heresy by the Roman Catholic Church.

Archbishop Paul Poupard, acting president of the Vatican Secretariat for Non-Believers, said that the action has been taken at the "precise wish" of Pope John Paul II.

Addressing more than 200 prelates meeting here at the world synod of bishops, Archbishop Poupard said that he personally will direct research "on the historical level" regarding Galileo's case.

The announcement was made a year after the pope declared that Galileo had been "wrongly" condemned by the Church for advocating that the earth was not the center of the universe.

In 1633, the Vatican Inquisition gave Galileo a final absolute injunction not to defend the Copernican theory that the earth revolved around the sun but to uphold the Ptolemaic theory that the sun revolved around the earth.

According to legend, Galileo recanted by saying aloud, "I see now that the earth does not move," then added under his breath, "and yet it does move."

The Vatican further humiliated Galileo by sentencing him to life imprisonment, although the sentence was changed to virtual house arrest.

The Vatican has never officially lifted its sanction against Galileo.

Shifting Tensions in the Horn of Africa

By Iain Guest
International Herald Tribune

MOGADISHU, Somalia — U.S. diplomats throughout the Horn of Africa are weighing the recent U.S.-Somalia military agreement and balancing out the risks of pushing Ethiopia irretrievably into the Soviet camp against the need for a military base to protect Western interests in the troubled Gulf area.

The key point is whether the U.S. alliance will restrain Somalia's uncompromising stand on the Ogaden, and so help end one of Africa's longest and most bitter disputes.

While most see this equation as the main consideration, they are also assessing the new U.S. ally, Somalia: a largely nomadic population of 3 million; an economy that depends almost entirely on the export of livestock and remittances from Somalis working in the Gulf; a refugee burden from the influx of 750,000 ethnic Somalis from the Ogaden Desert; and a military leader, Mohammed Siad Barre, who is committed to recovering the Ogaden from Ethiopia, in spite of disapproval from the Organization of African Unity.

The U.S.-Somalia agreement was signed Aug. 24 in Washington. It allows the United States to use the airstrip and port at Berbera, as well as ports on the east coast of Somalia, in return for $40 million of credit for defensive arms, spread over two years.

Reservations

The agreement is, technically, a matter of adjusting the foreign aid allocation, and so an administrative affair. But worried by the pact's political implications, two key congressional groups (the Appropriations Committee and the Africa subcommittee of the Foreign Affairs Committee) entered strong reservations. The Carter administration has agreed to discuss it further when Somalia's defense needs have been assessed and the arms deliveries are contemplated — and no one expects this before the U.S. presidential election.

Both congressional bodies expressed concern about Somalia's claim to the Ogaden, which was given in stages to Ethiopia throughout the colonial period, even though the bulk of its population are ethnic Somalis.

Under Gen. Siad Barre, Somalia has stepped up its claim to the Ogaden. In 1977, when Ethiopia was still in the throes of revolution, the Somalis attacked but were defeated following the airlift of Soviet supplies and Cuban troops. The Somalis are now pressing their claims through the guerrillas of the West Somalia Liberation Front, which is operating in the Ogaden.

Although the Somalis claim that no regulars are in the Ogaden, they are known to have crossed the frontier in battalion strength on at least one occasion this summer, when they penetrated 150 kilometers to the small town of Warder before retreating.

Boundaries Frozen

Somalia's claim to the Ogaden was condemned two months ago by a special committee of the OAU, which met in Lagos. In its strongest statement yet on the dispute, the committee upheld Ethiopia's position, arguing that it was consistent with the OAU charter of 1966, which froze colonial boundaries in an effort to prevent wars over territorial claims.

The committee, with eight members, included such Western allies as Sudan and Nigeria. Some observers feel that they may not be completely reassured that any weapons provided to Somalia by the United States will be defensive and not employed in furthering Somalia's claims to the Ogaden.

Somalia has also laid claims to parts of Djibouti and Kenya.

The Somalis are heavily outnumbered by the Ethiopians, both in the air and on the ground. Ethiopia's air force is one of the best in Africa — manned by good pilots and equipped with MiG-23s. Unlike the army, it has also been relatively unscathed by the revolution. In a series of air raids over Somali territory this summer, the Ethiopians lost only three jets.

In contrast, the Somali Air Force, also equipped with MiGs, has never recovered from the expulsion of Soviet advisers in 1977, and spare parts are provided by China and Egypt from their own aging MiGs. Given the Somalis' vulnerability to air attack, their main needs — and virtually the only weapons that would properly qualify as "defensive" — are seen as anti-aircraft and communications equipment.

Berbera Facilities

Earlier this year, a U.S. military delegation reviewed the facilities at Berbera, which were built by the Russians in the early 1970s, and concluded that it would cost $10 million to improve the airfield. The port is seen as more of a problem, since it can only take two ships of any size at one time and serves as the funnel for exports from the whole of northern Somalia.

The U.S.-Somali pact has been denounced by the Ethiopians in a strident propaganda campaign. This has taken the form of missions to more than 30 countries, appeals in the United Nations and some air raids along the Somali frontier.

This is termed dangerous and hypocritical by U.S. diplomats in the Horn, who point to the 12,000 Cuban troops as well as Soviet advisers in Ethiopia. U.S. diplomats are also bracing themselves for an attack on the agreement at two key meetings of the OAU next year — in Addis Ababa and Nairobi. Ethiopia is expected to argue that the base at Berbera — but not the Soviet advisers — violates the OAU's principle of noninterference in Africa. The distinction escapes many observers, particularly as the OAU never openly condemned the Soviet presence in Berbera before 1977.



United Press International

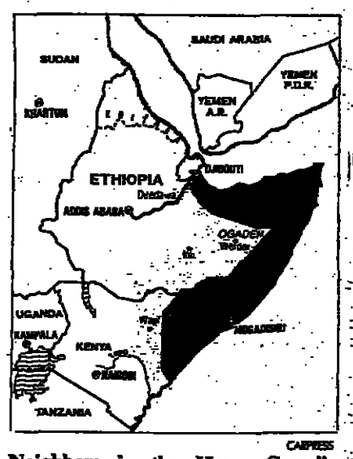
Survivor: Mohammed Siad Barre

The key point, all agree, is whether the U.S. alliance will restrain Somalia's uncompromising stand on the Ogaden and so help end one of Africa's longest and most bitter disputes. Many diplomats see the only possible solution as a form of limited self-government for the Ogaden, within a loose Ethiopian federation. At present the climate for this could not be worse, since the Ethiopian leader, Lt. Col. Mengistu Haile Mariam is committed to centralized Marxism, and Gen. Siad Barre to the recovery of the Ogaden. Neither superpower, moreover, can exert much leverage, with the Russians having been expelled from Somalia and the United States cutting back its political and economic ties with Ethiopia.

Trend to Democracy

Many hope that a U.S. presence in Mogadishu will help moderate Somali politics and confirm the slow trend toward democracy that followed a referendum on a new constitution and the creation of an assembly last year.

Paradoxically, the closest parallel to Gen. Siad Barre is seen as his archrival, Col. Mengistu. Both are ruthless army men who have survived — Gen. Siad Barre, from the crushing defeat of 1978, Col. Mengistu, from the purges of revolution; both have managed to



CARTESIS

Neighbors in the Horn: Somalia, Ethiopia, Kenya and the Djibouti Republic. Somalia claims areas in gray.

balance out the demands of various tribes and both rule through a politburo. Gen. Siad Barre has headed a five-man group and Col. Mengistu leads the Dirgue, the secret junta that governs Ethiopia. Wednesday, Gen. Siad Barre declared a state of emergency and took over all government powers.

The strongest opposition to Gen. Siad Barre's rule comes from the northern Majertain tribe, which registered the most votes against the new constitution last year. The Majertain held most positions of power prior to the coup in 1969 and account for most of the 40 persons thought to be still in jail, including the former police chief.

The Majertain also provide most of the fighting men in a guerrilla movement — the Somali Salvation Front — which is operating in the Ogaden alongside the Ethiopians. Although this diminishes their power base in fiercely nationalistic Somalia, their threat is considered great enough to have prompted the Somali incursion to Warder in June, when the Somalis were apparently hoping to catch them unprepared.

Troubled Economy

As the relationship develops, the United States is being slowly drawn into supporting Somalia's troubled economy. Following successive years of drought, Somalia is importing 200,000 tons of food this year — on top of the 190,000 tons required to feed the refugees from the Ogaden. So far, the United States has pledged 114,000 tons of emergency food aid and is delivering another 60,000 tons at concessional rates.

As well as providing the lion's share of food imports, the development aid program for Somalia is one of Washington's largest. The United States is contributing more than $30 million to five rural development projects over five years and more are being studied.

No one disputes the need, since Somalia is one of the world's poorest countries, but nor do they underestimate the effort required to pull the country around from an economy of subsistence farming and nomadic pasturage. The task has been further hampered by the refugee crisis, which is eating into development aid and drawing away trained manpower, and successive years of drought, which has disrupted the traditional pasture of the more than 500,000 nomadic herdsmen.

HTS / SIDELIG
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Thursday, October 23, 1980

INESS NEWS BRIEFS

e Vehicle Production Clears 1 Million

The Associated Press

A total of 1,003,827 vehicles rolled off Japanese auto as- in September, the highest ever for that month and the l production figure in history, the Japan Automobile Man- sociation announced Wednesday.

nber total represented an increase of 41.2 percent from a 23.8-percent jump from the year-ago month. Japanese roduced a record 1.04 million units in July.

an for the association said domestic demand for four-wheel lown 3.8 percent (421,388 units) for the month but that the t continued to power production growth. He said that pro- for the first half of this fiscal year — from April through reached an all-time half-year high of 5.6 million units, up rom 1979

and Gas Leases in Alaska Auctioned

The Associated Press

GE — Three oil companies have offered $117 million in federally owned oil and gas leases off the northeast coast Alaska.

chfield dominated the bidding Tuesday, making the high f the 37 tracts which received bids. Arco made the high d of $20.5 million. Also making successful bids were con- y Chevron, a division of Standard Oil of California, and

ir sale were nominated in 1978, when the Alaska Outer helf Office estimated that up to 680 million barrels of oil on cubic feet of natural gas might be recovered from the en. U.S. Geological Survey tests have shown that there are ts of the sale area with apparently high potential.

o Buys Into Biogen

Reuters

K — Schering-Plough said that Monsanto has purchased n an equity interest in Biogen, the Swiss genetic engineer- which is conducting research into the drug interferon. hich has a 16-percent stake in Biogen, also said that it and any, Inco, had contributed another $8.8 million to Biogen's esult, a Schering spokesman said that his company's per- st in Biogen remains substantially the same as before the in.

Said Negotiating to Buy Diners Club

New York Times Service

— Citicorp, which already owns the Carte Blanche credit ating to purchase the Diners Club card from Continental , according to a report in an authoritative trade publica-

pokesman declined to comment on the report in the Cred- l, and spokesmen for Continental Insurance and Diners t be reached for comment. But industry sources confirmed were in their final stages. Continental purchased Diners for $118 million, and the card has lost money every year

d that the fortunes of Diners Club probably have deterio- ecent high interest rates. Diners Club, like other so-called ertainment cards, provides free credit to its holders be- e it pays merchants and the time the cardholders pay

aland Firms to Merge

United Press International

ON, New Zealand — Three giant New Zealand compa- Corp., Fletcher Holdings and Tasman Pulp & Paper Co. nounced a merger of their concerns. The three have a total $1.34 billion and employ a total of 20,000 people. announced at a meeting of Tasman Paper Co. workers by Trotter, will require high court and shareholder approval. id a major aim was to achieve coordinated strength in the od products area.

Horn of ...

rror Agrees to Purchase Denver Post

Reuters

ES — Times Mirror, the Los Angeles-based communica- ported that it has agreed in principle to buy the Denver r for about $95 million in cash. Times Mirror already major U.S. dailies, including the Los Angeles Times, the lerald and Newsday of Long Island, N.Y.



% Inflation Threatens Israel's Stability

Dow Jones

— Israelis are trying to fight the newest become the most se- the nation's survival inflation. Price in- the rate of 120 per- e highest in the in- and show no signs Every month a new e index sets off an- increases in wages, interest rates, gov- fits and practically in the economy.

m is beginning to 's political and so- nd defense special- soon weaken the na- capabilities at a country's increasing ation leaves it more rab force. "There is hance of the disap- Israel," Yuval litary specialist and ysics at the Univer- y, predicted gloomi-

tion even threatens rvival of Prime Min- m Begin. When his nent took office in ion rate was 24 per- Begin promised to percent. But within tion had climbed to percent. The major mists say, are rapid- f imported oil, huge steadily increasing benefits and public f continued infla-

sillusionment

n with rising prices force a general elec- ng, several months lule. While there is ment for the oppo- rty, most observers Mr. Begin's Likud parliamentary con- deep voter disillu- its economic fail- ainst this govern- Dov Pollack, man- tor of Polgat Enterprises, one of Israel's largest clothing companies. "I don't think it is able to manage the economy," he said. Dan Bawly, a prominent Tel Aviv accountant, complained, "We are beginning to eat up our substance. This government doesn't have any serious economic policy." And the manager of a large manufacturing enterprise added, "there is nothing Begin can do to improve the economy in the short run, and all the measures needed are politically unpopular. It's almost certain that Labor will come in."

The Begin government is attempting, through a variety of mechanisms, to minimize inflation's impact, but none work perfectly. An extensive system of indexing automatically increases wages and salaries by 80 percent of the inflation rate in the previous three months. Last year the government established a system of regular adjustment of income-tax rates and withholding to prevent inflation from forcing taxpayers into higher brackets. And last August it decided that increases in government pensions, mothers' aid and other welfare payments should be made every month instead of quarterly when inflation is at 10 percent or more.

"But you can't compensate 100 percent for inflation or the impact of its different effects on various people, wage earners and manufacturers," said Jacob Levinson, president of the Bank Hapoalim, one of Israel's largest banks. And inflation is creating a pervasive atmosphere of uncertainty and insecurity. "Most of the country is middle class and suffers," a lawyer said. "The problem is that you don't know what you are worth."

In reaction, many Israelis have embarked on a splurge of stock-market speculation.

For businessmen, inflation presents the hazard of unpredictability. "You don't know the cost of manufacturing, what wages will be or how to plan your charges," said Chaim Herzog, a leading Tel Aviv lawyer.

Increasingly, young Israelis are opting for emigration because of the economic uncertainties. "The focus now is on where it is better to live," declared Ilam Rubin, an official of the Jewish National Agency, a voluntary organization that deals with emigration and immigration. The agency estimates the number of native Israelis who have emigrated this year has almost doubled recently to 5,600.

The government is worried because 80,000 Israelis have remained abroad for more than a year, and their intentions are not known.

Triple-digit inflation is also heightening social tensions by placing extra burdens on the poor and other vulnerable groups. Much of the impact is concentrated on Jews of Asian and African origin, who have come to Israel more recently. These immigrants frequently get the lower-paying jobs, just a notch or two above the Israeli Arabs and have the largest families to support.

Already this segment of Israel's population is responsible for most of its juvenile delinquency and

Even government finance officials are having trouble handling inflation. For the first time this year, Israel was forced to abandon the presentation of a full year budget and is budgeting only six months at a time. "The faster the rate of inflation, the more difficult it is to make a forecast," explained Ephraim Davrath, an economic adviser to the prime minister.

But the biggest concern is over defense outlays. For the first time this year the military-spending requests were cut as a part of inflation-fighting budget curtailments. Defense officials warn that these reductions could jeopardize the readiness of the country's civilian reserve forces, on which its military security depends, in particular the tank and Air Force training. "Economic difficulties have started to affect our security and will force more limits in the future," predicted a defense analyst at the University of Tel Aviv.

Moreover, Israel is discovering that the Camp David agreement is costing money, not producing savings. Relocation of Israeli defense forces from the Sinai to the Negev deserts will require $1.5 billion, while the transfer to Egypt of the Sinai oil wells has forced Israel to pay nearly $2 billion more for imported oil this year.

One bright element in Israel's economic picture remains the nation's immense export capacity, now $10.5 billion. Intensive agriculture makes Israel a major factor in Western Europe's food and flower markets, and Israel's high technology has enabled it to compete with the United States and France as an arms merchant, particularly in the developing world.

No-Confidence Motion Fails

JERUSALEM (Reuters) — The government defeated a motion of no confidence over the economy and inflation Wednesday. The motion was backed by 42 members of the Labor Party and opposed by 59 members of the Mr. Begin's Likud bloc.

Exxon's Net Rises 18.3% In Quarter

Lower Chemical Sales Hindered Earnings

From Agence Dispatches

NEW YORK — Third-quarter profits of Exxon, the world's largest oil company, increased 18.3 percent, compared with the year-ago period, the company reported Wednesday, well below the 102-percent gain reported in the first quarter and the 24.1-percent rise of the second quarter. Revenues in the latest period increased 23 percent.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue	26,740.	21,680.
Profits	1,350.	2,600.
Per Share	3.13	2.60
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue	80,620.	59,140.
Profits	4,310.	2,930.
Per Share	9.89	6.64

Exxon attributed the slowed earnings growth to lower sales volumes and margins in worldwide chemical operation and petroleum refining and marketing operations, the U.S. windfall profit tax and the fact that Exxon benefitted from $150 million in U.K. tax relief in the third quarter last year.

In the first nine months, Exxon's earnings rose 47.1 percent from the year-ago period on a 36-percent increase in revenues.

For the third quarter, profits were attributed to increased crude oil and natural gas prices and foreign exchange gains of $26 million, compared with a $127-million foreign exchange loss in the year-ago period, There also was a $120-million gain from sales of lower-cost volumes of petroleum from inventories.

Petroleum exploration and production earnings rose 56 percent in the United State and 40 percent overseas.

But profits from chemical operations fell 65 percent in the United States and 33 percent abroad and domestic refining and marketing profits fell 2 percent.

Worldwide operating earnings increased 6 percent.

France Delays Yen Bond

Reuters

TOKYO — Electricite de France, the French government electricity company, has postponed the signing of a contract to float a 20-billion yen ($2.67 billion) bond in Japan, in anticipation of a reduction soon in the Bank of Japan's 8¼ percent discount rate, securities sources said. The signing was to have been Wednesday.

U.S.-IBM Talks Reportedly Off

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Quietly and informally, the Justice Department and IBM have indefinitely suspended negotiations to settle out of court the government's 11-year-old antitrust suit to break IBM into several independent, competing computer companies.

Neither government nor IBM officials would say officially that the talks have broken down, but senior officials in both camps acknowledged in interviews that no meeting has been held since June 7 and that none is scheduled.

[The Associated Press quoted Justice Department spokesman Mark Sheehan as saying, "The department doesn't consider the talks suspended. "They are inactive." Government officials told the AP that there have been no efforts to arrange any meetings since June.]

Completion of the trial in Federal District Court in New York, now in its sixth year, is at least nine months, and perhaps a year, away. With time for Judge David Edelstein to decide the case and for appeals, the case — if unsettled — is likely to last another five years or more, draining the resources of both the Justice Department and IBM, and creating continued uncertainty for IBM competitors and customers.

Weak but Clear

The suspension, if not termination, of settlement talks is curious because there have been weak but clear signals that the Justice Department might be willing to settle without requiring a split-up of IBM.

Sanford Litvack, who inherited the case a year ago when he became assistant attorney general for the department's antitrust division, is understood to be open on the possibility of a settlement without divestiture.

Before he could recommend such a settlement to Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, Mr. Litvack would have to be persuaded that divestiture was not necessary or appropriate and that prolongation of the litigation was a waste of his agency's resources. Mr. Litvack's private estimate was said to be that such a settlement was conceivable but not likely.

Nicholas Katzenbach, IBM's general counsel, held out a slim chance for a settlement. Noting that Mr. Litvack was a highly experienced trial lawyer, Mr. Katzenbach said "most people who have litigated have also settled."

"If I were optimistic about a settlement I'd be out drunk, not in my office," Mr. Katzenbach said.

$14.8 Million Later ...

Neither side would state explicitly that the settlement talks had ended, apparently because neither wanted to open itself to an accusation of having broken off the talks. They were begun in November, 1979, at the behest of a Federal Court of Appeals judge.

"The talks technically are still on," said Edward Nanas, an IBM spokesman. Similarly, neither Mr. Litvack nor Mr. Katzenbach would say that the talks were ended, although both confirmed that there was no momentum.

The antitrust division calculates that from the filing of the Sherman Act suit on Jan. 17, 1969 — the last business day of the Johnson administration — until Sept. 30, 1980 the department had spent $14.8 million on the suit.

As a matter of policy, the company refuses to provide such an estimate. Someone with inside knowledge of IBM's affairs says the bill exceeds $50 million and could approach $100 million.

The rancor between the lawyers that has punctuated the case, characterized in court this week by Judge Edelstein after one outburst, as "personal animosity," is said to be obstructing a settlement, at least for the government.

Trench Warfare

"I don't know how you crack the degree of animosity and distrust at the trench level," said one former antitrust division supervisor, "and come up with a settlement that [Ohio Sen. Howard] Metzenbaum won't chase them on." Sen. Metzenbaum, chairman of the Senate antitrust subcommittee, has generally taken the view that the antitrust division should be tougher with business.

As for discussion of the terms of a settlement, Mr. Litvack said there has been none.

"No settlement was proposed by either side," he said, and there was "no discussion of the substance of settlement. We never reached a stage where either side felt prepared to discuss a particular proposal or proposals."

Some former antitrust division officials believe that the IBM case has now become a millstone around Mr. Litvack's neck, in part because of its duration. The company has contended that the computer business has grown and changed significantly since the goverment accused IBM of monopolizing the business in 1969.

Bonn Alone in Veto of Production Cutbacks

West Germany Rejects EEC Steel Plan

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BONN — A confrontation seemed in the offing between West Germany and its Common Market partners over a plan to introduce mandatory cutbacks in European steel production, after Bonn said Wednesday that it had rejected the plan and requested further talks to study the effects the plan would have on its steel industry.

All eight other Common Market countries approved the plan, which is designed to cut steel production by up to 20 percent to lift steel prices and avert a possibly devastating price war in Europe.

The plan became necessary after steelmakers failed to agree on extending voluntary curbs that were scheduled to expire at the end of this year.

Government spokesman Armin Greunewald said Wednesday that the Bonn Cabinet voted at its regular weekly meeting to seek approval of its EEC partners for additional talks in Luxembourg on Saturday.

Virtual Veto

He suggested that Bonn would veto the plan, if the other countries attempted to pass it without further consultations. Theoretically, Bonn's partners could outvote West Germany on the issue, but in practice each country exercises the equivalent of a veto right if it can demonstrate that its national interests are at stake.

West Germany has opposed the plan until now, which it claims discriminates against its efficient and profitable steel industry and favors state controlled and subsidized steelmakers in other countries.

The Bonn government evidently still favors the system of voluntary cutbacks, and Mr. Greunewald said its representatives would seek further discussions Saturday on possible renewed efforts to reach voluntary agreements.

He also suggested, however, that Bonn might accept the mandatory cutbacks if it were convinced its steelmakers were being treated fairly and if the production curbs were supplemented by delivery quotas. The quotas would ensure that European steelmakers would not import steel to maintain market shares while abiding by the production limits.

Common Market officials in Brussels expressed extreme dissatisfaction Wednesday with the West Germans' decision. They claimed agreement had been reached that mandatory quotas should be imposed as early as possible. They said that Bonn's call for import quotas was unnecessary because of bilateral agreements between the Common Market and other steel-producing countries that regulate European steel imports.

Mr. Grunewald said that Bonn sought additional information on the exact tonnage which steelmakers would be allowed to produce, to judge what impact the curbs would have on the West German industry. He said that it is estimted that the proposed plan would eliminate as many as 10,000 jobs throughout West Germany.

Russians Said to Sell $500 Million in Gold

United Press International

ZURICH — The Soviet Union has just sold nearly $500 million worth of gold on the Zurich market, Swiss bankers said Wednesday. The bankers said it was the first major Soviet gold sale in a year.

The Swiss Federal Customs in Bern, meanwhile, confirmed that 25,105 kilograms (883,696 ounces) of gold arrived in Switzerland from Russia in September. The Zurich bankers said that they believe the entire shipment has been sold, adding that the sale "played a small role" in the recent decline in the price of gold.

Uncertain Outlook Becalms Wall Street

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK — Uncertainties about interest rates, the hostage situation and the U.S. election left prices on the New York Stock Exchange narrowly higher in heavy trading Wednesday.

Analysts said despite recent bank forecasts of a decline in the prime rate over the next few months, many investors expect the Federal Reserve will tighten credit again after the Nov. 4 election, especially if the money supply report this week shows another big increase.

Rumors of an impending release of the U.S. hostages in Iran were treated with skepticism, but analysts said that if the hostages were freed before the election, Wall Street's joy would be tempered by fears that the release might enhance Mr. Carter's re-election chances. Wall Street generally favors Ronald Reagan's candidacy.

News that durable goods orders rose 8.1 percent in September had little impact. Analysts linked the sharp rise to new car deliveries to dealers by the automakers.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 6.40-point loser Tuesday, hovered almost unchanged — up 0.68 points to 955.12. It was ahead 0.26 points at the outset and fluctuated narrowly within a 1-point range most of the day.

Declines narrowly edged advances, 730-692. Turnover totaled 43.06 million shares, down from 51.22 million traded Tuesday.

The report that new orders flowing to manufacturers of durable goods jumped a hefty 8.1 percent in September followed a 3.5-percent decline in August, revised from an initial 2.3-percent decline, and an 11.3-percent rise in July, the Commerce Department said.

New orders rose $5.8 billion in September to $77.1 billion. More than half — $3.7 billion — was due to increases in orders for transportation equipment, including cars. The department said this brought the volume of transportation equipment orders to $17 billion, a 27-percent increase over August.

Orders for durable goods, excluding the transportation industry, rose $2.1 billion or 3.7 percent in September to $60.2 billion.

Shipments of manufacturers' durable goods increased in most categories in September, rising 4.8 percent to $75.3 billion. This brings the volume of shipments for the quarter to $219.4 billion, compared to $210.7 billion in the second quarter and $233 billion in the first quarter.

The backlog of unfilled orders increased a modest 0.7 percent in September, mainly in the primary metals and transportation equipment industries, the department said.

Jay Janis, chairman of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board, predicted housing starts will rise in 1981 but lag in this year's final quarter. He said housing prices will rise about 10 percent next year and that mortgage interest rates will peak at about 14 percent sometime in the fourth quarter before dipping slightly next year. But he said the rates will not drop below the 11.5-11.75 percent level due to underlying inflation.

Presidential inflation adviser Alfred Kahn said food prices may rise at a 12 percent annual rate in the next several months. He told reporters that for all of 1980, he expects the food price rise to be 9 or 10 percent.

And Alexander Tomlinson, executive committee chairman of First Boston, predicted that U.S. inflation is likely to remain "on the edge of double digits," possibly around 10½ percent, next year.

Firestone Tire was in the spotlight in trading that included a block of 100,000 shares at 9¼.

Inflation Offsets U.S. Income Rise

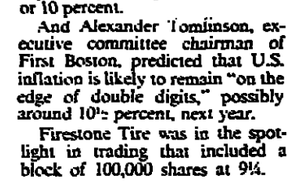
United Press International

WASHINGTON — Family income in the United States increased significantly last year but virtually all of the increase was eaten up by inflation, a government report showed Wednesday.

The Census Bureau reported that: the median family income rose to $19,680 last year, up 11.6 percent from 1978; the increase was almost totally offset by a 11.3 percent increase in inflation; 11.6 percent of the population existed on incomes that were below the poverty level in 1979, and that 25.2 million people earned less than $7,412 last year.

The report also said that income trends for white, black and Spanish-American families remained about the same: the median family income was $20,520 for whites, $11,650 for blacks and $14,320 for Spanish-Americans.

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INTERNATIONAL MONETARY MARKET
Division of Chicago Mercantile Exchange

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for October 22, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Il.L.	Guilder	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.0240	4.928	108.34 *	46.990 *	0.2291	——	6.7710 *	121.86 *	35.220 *
Brussels (a)	29.915	72.80	15.997	6.9410	3.3820 *	14.770	——	17.995	5.205
Frankfurt	1.8485	4.5460	——	43.460 *	2.1110 x	92.270 *	6.2220 *	112.180 *	32.570 *
London (b)	2.4360	——	4.5447	18.4820	2.153.00	4.9727	72.656	4.0565	13.960
Milan	884.50	2,153.75	473.18	206.050	——	436.830	29.545	537.30	153.93
New York	——	2.4370	0.5373	0.2334	0.1131 *	0.4945	0.0336	0.6022	0.1745
Zurich	1.6668	4.0564	89.2216 *	38.6898 *	0.1883	82.3489 *	5.5716 *	——	29.048 *
ECU	1.3692	0.5624	2.5607	5.9068	1.211.67	2.2732	40.9704	2.2793	7.8882

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0333	Belgian fin. franc	29.985	0.1988	Hong Kong $	5.030	0.3011	Saudi Riyal	3.3210
0.8570	Canadian $	1.1668	N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	0.0757	Sechelles	13.210
0.1740	Danish krone	5.7465	0.1622	Israeli Shekel	6.160	0.5344	Singapore $	1.8712
0.0237	Drachma	42.10	3.7241	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2678	0.2371	Swedish krona	4.2180
0.0196	Escudo	50.926	0.2026	Norw. krone	4.9350	0.2711	U.A.E. dirham	3.6880
0.2702	Fin. mark	3.7010	0.0133	Peseta	74.910	0.0048	Yen	74.910

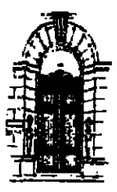
£ Sterling: 1.2102 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued on Page 14)

Herald Tribune
The international essential.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue, Profits in Millions in local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

...utes

M.F. Inc.

	1980	1979
	355.0	354.0
	12.75	14.48
	0.62	0.71
	1980	1979
	1,140.	1,080.
	43.95	43.52
	2.15	2.14

Products Inc.

	1980	1979
	367.50	346.56
	46.3	51.2
	0.77	0.85

Warner Corp.

	1980	1979
	619.7	660.5
	20.9	35.5
	0.95	1.65
	1980	1979
	1,970.	2,000.
	88.3	113.6
	4.10	5.30

...y American Corp.

	1980	1979
	385.9	396.1
	14.37	14.08
	0.95	1.01
	0.80	0.81
	1980	1979
	1,140.	1,140.
	35.55	41.51
	2.30	3.03
	1.99	2.40

Citicorp

	1980	1979
	150.6	138.9
	1.21	1.11
	1.15	1.06
	151.2	138.5
	1.22	1.10
	1.15	1.05
	1980	1979
	410.6	390.0
	3.31	3.13
	3.15	2.98
	402.9	386.7
	3.25	3.10
	3.09	2.95

...ated Foods Corp.

	1980	1979
	1,420.	1,300.
	34.6	31.5
	1.13	1.02

...ated Freightways

	1980	1979
	396.0	451.8
	5.43	20.29
	2.09	3.66
	1980	1979
	1,210.	1,270.
	27.32	47.67
	2.09	3.66

Crocker National Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Oper. Net	23.28	21.6
Per Share	1.64	1.60
Net Income ..	23.31	21.52
Per Share. ...	1.64	1.59
9 Months	1980	1979
Oper. Net	68.66	63.36
Per Share.....	4.87	4.78
Net Income ..	69.26	63.23
Per Share.....	4.91	4.77

Cummins Engine Co.

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	384.7	405.3
Profits.....	11.97*	11.79
Per Share.....	1.43*	1.39
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,230.	1,310.
Profits.....	22.42*	42.34
Per Share.....	2.68*	5.00

Digital Equipment Co.

1st Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	654.4	487.5
Profits.....	56.2	45.2
Per Share.....	1.17	1.02

Eaton Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	732.0	793.0
Profits.....	15.52	34.01
Per Share.....	0.58	1.30
Share Dil.	0.56	1.23
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	2,400.	2,500.
Profits.....	93.93	124.99
Per Share.....	3.54	4.79
Share Dil.	3.37	4.52

Ethyl Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	429.9	442.0
Profits.....	19.2	28.0
Per Share.....	0.95	1.43
Share Dil.	0.94	1.38
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,300.	1,220.
Profits.....	65.0	75.5
Per Share.....	3.25	3.84
Share Dil.	3.18	3.70

General Foods Corp.

2nd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,540.	1,390.
Profits.....	50.9	74.9
Per Share.....	1.02	1.50
1st Half	1980	1979
Revenue.....	3,320.	2,900.
Profits.....	123.3	143.7
Per Share.....	2.47	2.88

Gen'l. Telephone & Elec.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	2,459.	2,202.
Profits.....	86.97	125.94
Per Share.....	0.93	1.02
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	7,310.	6,488.
Profits.....	285.20	468.91
Per Share.....	2.72	3.16

B.F. Goodrich Co.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	782.4	742.9
Profits.....	8.7	16.6
Per Share	0.48	0.99
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	2,300.	2,200.
Profits.....	39.0	67.7
Per Share.....	2.25	4.02

I.T.V. Corp.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,900.	2,030.
Profits.....	4.9	38.7
Share Dil.	0.06	0.95
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	5,800.	6,040.
Profits.....	68.4	125.2
Share Dil.	1.63	3.09

N.L. Industries Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	517.86	454.87
Profits.....	42.35	32.68
Per Share.....	1.25	0.96
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,530.	1,330.
Profits.....	118.65	109.06
Per Share.....	3.49	3.23

Revlon Inc.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	612.4	448.3
Profits.....	47.40	36.10
Per Share.....	1.13	1.01
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	1,560.	1,240.
Profits.....	137.6	110.0
Per Share.....	3.53	3.11

Signal Cos.

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	992.9	1,060.
Profits.....	27.1	48.9
Per Share.....	0.70	1.27
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	3,110.	3,150.
Profits.....	120.2	158.6
Per Share.....	3.11	4.11

Standard Oil of Indiana

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	6,500.	5,100.
Profits.....	448.9	437.7
Per Share.....	1.53	1.50
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	20,100.	14,100.
Profits.....	1,510.	1,140.
Per Share.....	5.16	3.89

Standard Oil of Ohio

3rd Quar.	1980	1979
Revenue.....	2,500.	2,100.
Profits.....	433.4	366.2
Per Share.....	1.77	1.51
9 Months	1980	1979
Revenue.....	8,000.	5,600.
Profits.....	1,340.	735.0
Per Share.....	5.44	3.05

E. Germany Exhausts Its Hard Coal

Eyes W. Germany, Poland for Supplies

The Associated Press

GENEVA — East Germany apparently has exhausted its reserves of high-quality hard coal and is relying on imports and increased mining of poorer-quality soft coal for fuel, official government reports and other sources say.

The depletion has forced the industrialized Communist nation to turn to Poland and West Germany for hard coal, the sources said.

East German government data obtained from the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe says production of hard coal dwindled from 1,044,000 metric tons in 1970 to 85,000 tons in 1978 and zero in 1979.

According to statistics compiled by the World Energy Conference, East Germany's reserves of soft — or so-called "brown" — coal totaled 7.5 billion tons in 1977.

Brown coal does not yield as much energy as hard coal. Nevertheless, "we are mainly using brown coal for all purposes — heating, power generating and so on," the source said.

East Germany has turned to Poland and West Germany for its hard coal needs, the source said. But diplomatic observers suggested that recent political developments could undermine — at least for East Germany — the reliability of both suppliers.

Poland's industrial unrest disrupted coal production briefly in September, which may result in more coal being diverted temporarily to domestic needs.

Meanwhile, East Germany's recent political rift with West Germany is thought likely to threaten trade relations between the two countries, the observers said.

East Germany rarely provides economic data, but UN statistics show that, in 1970, 1 million tons was mined domestically, while imports were 8.2 million tons.

Coal production and trade statistics also indicated that, in 1978, coal consumption was 5.7 million tons. The UN report estimated East Germany's hard coal imports last year at 6 million tons.

Massey Details Canadian Refinancing Plan

By Andrew H. Malcolm

New York Times Service

TORONTO — Massey-Ferguson Ltd., the financially stricken international farm-machinery giant, has announced details of its complex refinancing package.

The plan, following the announcement of an unusual form of Canadian government support, involves the issue of $C425 million in new shareholder equity and the conversion of $C275 million of Massey's heavy short-term debts into equity.

According to the Massey statement issued Tuesday, $C200 million is proposed as common or preferred shares, with a government guarantee on a substantial portion of this amount; $C150 million as convertible preferred shares to be purchased by the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, Massey's main lender, and $C350 million as an underwritten public issue of convertible preferred shares guaranteed by the company's other lenders. The Bank of Commerce will also undertake to purchase the unsold balance of common and preferred shares up to $C150 million.

Massey's statement expressed the hope that the Canadian refinancing plan would prove an incentive for the company's other lenders around the world, including those in the United States.

Massey, which has about $C2.1 billion in debts, sought help from the Canadian and Ontario governments to raise more than $C600 million in new shareholder equity. Monday the governments said they would guarantee a certain portion of some of the new equity investments by private investors, but not by the banks.

A spokesman explained that this might involve setting a fair market value of, say, $C6 per new Massey share. Through negotiations the governments would then guarantee a certain percentage of this capital investment for a set time. Thus, with an 80 percent guarantee for perhaps four years, an investor would know that after four years he could receive $C4.80 from the government for each share, if the stock had dropped below that amount, or he could continue his investment without any future guarantee.

The governments hoped the support plan for Massey will make the company's 250 worldwide creditors willing to reschedule debts, some of which fall due Nov. 1.

The governments' intentions are part of a complex refinancing package which Massey and its main creditor, the Bank of Commerce, are trying to negotiate with other banks and underwriters. "The governments' statement was dramatically encouraging," said a bank spokesman, "but a long way from a solution."

U.S. Activists Raising a Ruckus Down on the Farm

By Ann Crittenden

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Three things are happening to American farming, as inevitably, it seems, as winter follows fall: the land is being held in fewer hands, production is ever more specialized and mechanized, and more food is being shipped overseas.

Most of the time these trends are discussed as if they were all to the good. Bigness is equated with efficiency, specialization with greater output. And huge agricultural exports are the currency to pay for foreign oil.

But all of these developments have dark sides. For one thing, relatively small farms of a few hundred acres are often as productive and innovative as giant farms of thousands of acres; in some cases more so. At the same time, the price of large-scale agriculture has been the decline of rural communities and a loss of economic and political vitality in many quiet corners of the country.

Even agricultural exports, the salvation of the national balance of payments, are a mixed blessing. All-out planting of corn and soybeans for export is exhausting the soil, and dependence upon the volatile international grain markets has bred a new instability into farmers' balance sheets.

Not surprisingly, these uncomfortable trade-offs have not gone unnoticed. A number of small research and activist groups around the country are questioning some of the fundamental assumptions of U.S. agriculture. This questioning will constitute one of the major American policy issues of the 1980s.

The Institute for Food and Development Policy, formed in the early 1970s and based in San Francisco, has a modest budget of $200,000, a staff of 10, and is one of the most established food "think tanks." Its founder, Frances Moore Lappe, is one of the most respected critics on food issues in the country.

The institute's major project is raising questions about the domestic costs of the international trade in agriculture, officially viewed either as an unmixed blessing, or at worst, a necessity.

No Soil-Depletion Allowance

According to Mrs. Lappe and researcher James Wessel, for example, export demand for U.S. grain had led to a "mining of the soil." Intensive planting of corn and soybeans, with little rotation, and planting on marginal land, is hastening deterioration of the soil. The internationalization of the grain markets has meant higher prices for U.S. consumers, and more unstable prices for producers, thereby pushing more marginal farmers off the bottom of the ladder, says Mr. Wessel.

"It's the largest farming units that are growing as a result of the export boom, not the middle-sized, more efficient farms," said Mrs. Lappe. "Therefore it has no social, as opposed to economic, benefit."

Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland has said that "it is a myth that the biggest farms are the most efficient. Innovation comes not from the largest farms but from the family farms that are big enough to use modern technology, but not so big as to hire nonfamily labor. The biggest farms don't try anything unless it's been proven somewhere else."

The Center for Rural Affairs in Walthill, Neb., according to an official in Mr. Bergland's office, is "the best public interest group in the country on agricultural and rural issues." That judgment owes much to the personality and energy of the center's director, Marty Strange.

The center made its reputation four years ago with a pamphlet called Wheels of Fortune, outlining the effect of center-pivot irrigation on Nebraska farmland.

Breakup of Family Farms

It found that the large, circular irrigation systems (not unlike the rotating sprinkler homeowners use), by making possible the cultivation of sloping, marginal land, have speeded the exhaustion of soil and water in the fragile sandhills sections of Nebraska, and because of the great expense of the systems, have led to more investor-owned farming in the state.

Mr. Strange explained that most of the center's work is focused on the impact of public policy on the small family farm. Too often, he claims, federal progams, usually inadvertently, simply reinforce what he calls "the trend toward growing inequity within agriculture and the shift away from diversified, family-sized units to huge, specialized units, often owned by a corporation or absentee landlord and farmed by someone else."

The family farm has been weakened further by specialization in farm animals. More than 90 percent of broilers now are produced off the farm, and hogs are also moving into large pig "factories," where pigs are bred, fed and raised without ever leaving one building's four walls. As Mr. Strange put it, the "departure [of different kinds of animals] makes every farm a little less diversified, and a little more dependent upon one or two crops for survival."

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- **FRENCH, 29,** Master in Economics University of Paris, fluent in English and Spanish, 3 years experience in economics and market studies in international consulting firm, good knowledge of French commercial distribution and experience in working on Spanish and South American markets, seeks position in marketing, development, or other opportunities *Ref.: 77 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
- **Administrative, Credit or Personnel MANAGER,** graduate of U.S. Business School, fully bilingual Frenchman, 15 years experience as short sleeve controller, financial and executive officer with American subsidiaries in France, Europe and Africa. Cost conscious, troubleshooter. Top references. Can be your reliable contact man between U.S. and local management. Seeks position along these lines, Paris area or elsewhere. *Ref.: 78 Paris Cadres I/JCB.*
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NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 12)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
7⅞	4½	Tandyctf			14	42	9	8⅞	9	
25¾	22¼	Tchcolr	2.72	3.0	6	81	23⅞	23½	23¾+	⅛
72½	41⅝	Tektrnx	.92	1.5	14	263	63⅛	62¼	62⅞+	⅞
17¼	7⅞	Telcom	.70	7.2	11	33	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝+	⅛
212	91	Teldyn	s		9	239	194½	192¼	193⅞+	1⅜
35	14	Telprmt			27	553	33¼	32½	33⅛—	⅛
8½	2½	Telex			61	1183	6½	6¼	6⅜+	¼
48⅛	31½	Tenneco	2.40	5.5	8	1293	47⅞	47⅛	47¾+	⅜
101	84½	Tenc pr	11	13.		134	88⅛	87⅛	87⅝—	1
78½	56⅞	Tenc pr	7.40	12.		1	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛+	1⅛
54	21½	Teradyn			18	32	51	50⅝	51 +	⅛
32⅞	14	Tesoro	.22e	.9	3	437	24¾	24¼	24⅜	
25½	24⅝	Tesor	pf2.16	5.1		10	42¼	42	42⅛+	½
41⅝	27	Texaco	2.40	6.0	5	3050	40⅞	39¾	40 +	½
61⅝	38	TexCm	1.84	3.0	11	58	61⅞	60⅝	61¼+	½
79⅝	54½	TexEst	3.20	4.1	10	79	78	77⅞	77⅞+	⅛
27½	27½	TxET	pf2.87	12.		14	24⅝	24¼	24¼	
36⅜	22⅝	TexGT	1.64	4.4	9	147	u37⅛	36	37⅛+	1⅛
37½	16⅛	Texlnd	.80b	2.2	7	93	36⅝	36	36⅛	
144⅝	78⅝	TexInst	2	1.5	16	298	135⅛	135	135⅜—	1⅝
40⅞	11⅝	TexInt			143	458	37⅝	36⅝	37⅛—	½
69⅝	30	TexOGs	s.36b	.5	24	870	67⅛	65⅝	66⅝+	½
52½	25	TxPac	s		21	55	52⅞	49½	52½+	3
19⅝	14⅞	TexUtil	1.76	11.	7	1098	16⅞	16¼	16⅜	
63⅞	24⅝	Texsalf	1.60	2.7	8	439	60⅞	60⅛	60⅞—	⅜
99½	42⅛	Texalf	pf 3	3.1		8	95⅞	95	95⅛—	¼
4⅜	2⅛	Textil Ind				20	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
30	20⅝	Textron	1.80	6.8	6	120	26⅝	26	26⅛—	⅛
29⅛	22⅝	Textr	pf2.08	7.3		7	28⅞	28⅛	28⅞—	⅛
39⅛	33⅛	ThermEl	n		20	91	36¼	35⅛	36⅛+	¾
35⅛	25⅛	Thiokol	s 1	3.0	11	106	33⅞	33⅛	33⅜	
55⅜	33⅝	ThmBet	1.72	3.3	13	214	53⅝	52⅛	52⅛—	1⅜
15⅞	7⅛	Thomin	.60b	4.1	7	69	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛+	⅜
14⅛	8⅛	Thrifty	.72	5.4	9	129	13⅝	13⅛	13⅜+	⅜
29½	22⅞	Ti-Coro	n2.20	7.4	5	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞+	½
59⅛	24	Tidwatr	1.08	1.8	17	246	59⅝	58⅝	59⅛+	⅜
28⅛	16⅞	TigerInt	.80	3.3	12	743	24⅝	22	24 +	⅜
62	38	Timeln	1.80	3.3	11	142	55⅛	54⅛	55	
44⅝	27⅛	TimI	pfB1.57	3.9		2	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞—	⅜
45⅝	28⅛	TimesM	1.44	3.3	11	59	44⅛	44	44 —	⅜
68⅛	45	Timkn	3a	4.6	7	14	65	64⅝	65	
32⅝	21⅛	ToddSh	.60e	1.3	6	112	38⅞	36⅛	38⅛+	2
35⅛	13⅛	Tokheim	.70	2.0	12	115	34⅞	33⅝	34⅞+	1¼
20⅛	15⅛	TolEdis	2.20	12.	7	89	17⅛	16⅞	17⅛+	⅛
31⅛	15⅛	TolEd	pf2.36	14.		3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	¼
31	14⅛	TolEd	pf2.21	14.		8	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅜
27⅛	8	TonkaCp	.48t	2.1	7	21	22⅝	22	22 —	½
9⅛	6⅛	TootRol	.40b	5.2	6	20	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	
24	12⅝	TornCo	.88	5.1	19	75	17⅝	17	17⅝+	½
34	14¼	Tosco	n		8	2065	37⅛	35⅛	35⅞—	⅝
30	24⅛	ToyRUs	s		16	145	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛—	⅜
36⅛	21⅛	Tracor	s.40	1.2	14	50	34⅝	33⅝	34⅛+	⅜
27⅛	16⅛	Trane	1.04	4.3	7	19	25⅛	25	25⅛—	⅛
58⅛	29⅛	TrnsUn	2.60	4.7	10	475	55⅝	55⅛	55⅝	
19⅝	9⅛	TW Corp				2467	18⅛	17⅛	18⅛+	1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	TW Co	wt			978	7⅛	6⅝	7 +	1⅛
18⅛	12⅛	TWC	pf 2	13.		34	16	15⅛	16 +	⅛
14⅛	11	TWC	pf 1.90	14.		54	13⅛	13	13⅛	
26⅛	17⅛	TWC	pf 2.66	11.		140	24⅛	23⅛	24⅛+	⅛
20⅛	14⅛	Transm	1.28	6.8	5	198	19	18⅛	18⅛+	⅛
20	14⅛	Traninc	2.08	12.		62	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛—	⅛
54⅛	31⅛	Transco	1.44	2.8	13	132	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛+	1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	Transcn	.10	1.7	19	41	6⅛	6	6	
93⅛	77⅛	TrG	pf 10.32	12.		z80	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	TrGP	pf2.50	13.		2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
14⅛	7⅛	TrnsOh	.40	4.0	4	13	10	10	10	
27⅛	20⅛	Tranwy	1.80	7.1	7	59	25⅛	24⅛	25⅛—	⅛
44⅛	31	Travlrs	2.48	5.7	5	446	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛—	⅛
23⅛	16⅛	TriCon	2.18e	9.6		132	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛+	⅛
24⅛	23	TriCn	pf2.50	10.		3	24	24	24 +	⅛
4⅛	2	TriSoln			7	136	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
13	6⅛	Triaind	.40b	3.4	6	26	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛+	⅛
24⅛	15⅛	TriaPc	1	5.6	14	29	18⅛	17⅛	18 +	⅛
19⅛	14⅛	Tricntrl	n.13e	.7	17	188	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛—	⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Trico	.20	.6	22	114	32⅛	31⅛	32 +	⅛
42⅛	16⅛	Triatvind	.80	1.8	18	141	u43⅛	42⅛	43⅛+	1⅛
16	12	TucsEP	1.52	11.	6	95	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛—	⅛
39⅛	31⅛	TCFox	s1.50	4.0	7	54	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛+	⅛
22⅛	14⅛	TwinDs	1.10	6.3	9	69	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛—	⅛
52⅛	19	TycoLab	1.20	2.6	7	134	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛—	⅛
17⅛	10⅛	TylerCp	.50	3.4	8	17	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛—	⅛
83	37⅛	Tymshr			23	73	79⅛	78⅛	78⅛+	⅛
		U—U—U								
25⅛	13½	UAL	.25t			3364	20	18⅛	20 +	1⅛
22	19	UGI	1.76	5.4	10	268	u32½	31½	32½+	1⅛
14⅞	10⅝	UMC	1.20	9.4	7	7	12¾	12¾	12¾—	⅛
4½	2⅛	UMET Tr				89	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
27⅜	9⅝	UNCRes	.12t			107	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	
15⅝	8⅛	UNR	.44	7.4	22	3	9	8⅞	8⅞—	⅛
50	33⅝	UniIIt	2.18e	4.8	6	12	45¼	45¼	45¼+	2¼
64⅝	48	UnINV	4.91e	7.9	5	7	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	
49⅛	36⅜	UCamp	2.60	5.5	7	148	47⅝	47¾	47⅞—	¼
50	35¼	UnCarb	3.20	6.8	5	1521	48	47	47⅞—	⅜
11⅝	6⅝	UnComr	.20	2.3	6	23	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝—	⅛
8	3½	UnionCp	.32t	4.7	7	129	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
12⅞	9¼	UnElec	1.52	13.	6	240	11½	11⅜	11½+	⅛
71	52½	UnEl	pfL 8	14.		z270	56	56	56	
19⅝	13⅝	UnEl	pf2.13	14.		4	15¼	15¼	15¼—	¼
25½	19⅝	UnEl	pf2.72	12.		58	22¼	21½	22¼—	⅛
68	54	UnEl	pfH 8	14.		2	59¼	59¼	59¼+	¼
52½	27⅞	UnOilCal	s.80	1.6	14	2392	50	48⅝	48½—	1½
68⅝	37¼	UnPac	s1.40	2.0	17	1269	u70¾	68	70½+	2
6⅝	3⅛	Uniroyal				377	6	5⅝	5⅝+	⅛
45½	22	Unlroyl	pf			z640	35	35	35	
16⅞	8⅝	UnBrnd	.40a	2.7	6	182	14⅝	14	14⅝+	⅝
14	9⅝	UBrd	pf1.20	9.2		35	13	12⅞	13 —	⅛
55⅝	24¼	UnEnRs	s1.52	2.8	10	114	53⅞	53¼	53⅝—	⅜
31¾	16⅝	UnGrty	.24	.8	10	162	u32	31	31 —	¾
23⅞	17⅝	UIllum	2.68	13.	5	22	20⅛	20	20	
30⅝	26¼	UIllu	pf 3.97	15.		10	27½	27¼	27¼—	¼
19¼	14½	UIllu	pf 2.20	14.		z500	15½	15½	15½	
22⅝	15⅝	UnitInd	.95	3.1	10	70	31	30½	31 —	⅛
28⅞	12	Unitln	pf.42	1.6		2	26	25¾	26	
24	13½	UnitInn	.22	1.1	7	3	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝—	⅛
11⅝	8⅝	UJerBk	1.04a	10.	4	17	10⅝	10¼	10⅝+	⅛
8	3⅞	UnMM	n			22	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7	2⅜	UnPkMn			38	64	5⅝	5¼	5¼—	⅛
37⅞	18⅝	UnRefn	.80a	3.9	3	41	21	20⅝	20¾—	⅞
24⅝	15½	USFaS	1.88a	8.2		17	22⅞	22	22⅞+	½
16¾	6½	USAir	.09e	.4	4	1148	16¼	15⅝	16⅛+	⅜
32¼	16	USAir	pf1.87	6.0		56	31⅝	29⅝	31⅜+	1½
46½	33½	USFid	2.80	7.0	5	151	40⅛	39⅝	39⅞—	¼
37⅝	25⅝	USGyps	2.40	7.2	5	39	33½	33⅛	33⅜+	½
28	10½	USHom	.64b	2.4	7	207	27	26¼	26¼—	½
9⅝	6⅞	USInd	.76	9.5	6	103	8	7⅞	8 +	⅛
24	11¼	USLeasa	.52	2.2	9	19	23½	23⅛	23⅛—	⅛
15¼	5⅝	US Rly			126	126	15⅛	14⅝	15⅛+	¼
30	16½	USShoe	1.60	6.0	5	58	26¾	26½	26½—	⅛
25	16¾	USSteel	1.60	7.3		681	22⅛	21¾	22 —	⅛
40¼	26	USTobc	2.08	5.2	10	60	40¼	40	40 —	¼
54⅝	36¼	UnTech	2.20	4.4	7	1049	49⅝	49⅛	49½—	⅜
235⅛	162½	UTch	pf 8	3.7		1	217½	217½	217½—	17⅝
144	99	UTch	pf7.32	5.5		2	134	134	134 +	1
69	47	UTch	pf3.87	6.2		20	62½	62½	62½—	½
26⅞	19¼	UTch	pf2.55	10.		27	25½	25⅜	25½	
20⅛	14¼	UniTel	1.60	9.4	7	2099	17	16¾	17 +	⅛
24⅞	17⅝	UnIT	2pf1.50	7.2		13	20¾	20⅝	20¾+	¼
39	23¾	Unitrod	.50	1.3	13	214	38	36	37¼+	1¾
15	9⅛	Univar	.56	4.5	6	26	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜—	¼
16¾	10½	UnivFd	.96	8.3	8	30	11⅞	11½	11⅝	
32	15½	UnLeaf	1.32	4.6	9	20	28½	28½	28½	
67	40	Upjohn	2	3.2	11	307	62¾	62½	62⅝—	½
25⅝	19	USLIFE	.70	3.5	5	251	20⅛	20	20⅛—	½
27⅞	24¼	USLIF	pf2.25	9.5		33	24⅛	d23¾	23¾—	¾
9⅝	7⅝	UslifeFd	.95a	12.		36	8	7¾	7⅞	
19¼	13	UtaPL	2	12.	8	178	16⅝	16½	16¾	
26½	20	UtPL	pf2.80	13.		8	22¼	21⅞	22 +	⅜
27⅛	19⅝	UtPL	pf2.90	13.		8	22⅝	22½	22½—	½
20⅞	15⅝	UtPL	pf2.04	13.		16	15⅝	15½	15½—	¼
		V—V—V								
32	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	5.6	6	105	28⅝	28½	28⅝—	2⅜
46¾	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.6	11	225	46⅛	46	46 +	⅛
38¼	10¼	Valero	n.20	.5	27	875	36⅞	35¾	36⅝+	¾
9½	5¼	ValleyIn	.40	5.6	25	25	7¼	7	7⅛+	⅛
22½	16¼	VanDrn	1	5.2	7	14	19½	19¼	19⅜—	¼
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.7	11	106	31½	30½	30½—	1
15½	7¾	Varo	.40	3.5	8	65	11⅝	11¼	11⅜—	⅛
44⅝	17	Veeco	s .30	.7	26	131	41¼	40⅝	41 +	¼
5½	3	Vendo				27	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
12	9	VestSe	1.36e	14.		7	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
59	29¾	Viacom	.40	.8	17	219	53⅞	53⅛	53¼+	¼
39¼	22	Viacom	pf2.10	5.8		1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜+	⅜
12⅞	9⅞	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	738	10⅝	10⅜	10½—	⅛
68½	49½	VaEP	pf7.72	14.		z300	54½	54¼	54¼—	¾
78¼	62½	VaEP	pf n8.60	13.		z40	64	64	64	
84¼	62½	VaEP	pf9.75	14.		z620	70	69	69⅝—	1⅜
25⅝	18⅝	VaEP	pf2.90	14.		12	21¼	21	21¼+	⅛
67¼	49	VaE	pfJ7.72	14.		z300	55⅝	55¾	55¾+	¼
65⅝	45	VaEP	pf7.20	14.		z160	51¼	51	51 —	1
22⅞	16	VistaRs	.45e	2.3	7	5	20	20	20 +	⅛
25⅝	11¾	Vornado	.30t			60	19¼	19¼	19¼—	⅛
15⅞	9	VulcInc	.84	6.2	5	84	13½	11¾	13½+	1⅝
47½	30½	VulcnM	2	4.3	8	6	47	47	47	
		W—W—W								
22½	16¾	WICOR	2.04	11.	6	29	18⅞	18⅝	18¾	
19¼	10½	Wabash	.40	3.0	7	408	u20½	19⅝	19¾+	⅝
45½	35	WabR	pf4.50	11.		z200	40	40	40	
21½	15¼	Wachov	.96	5.2	7	8	18⅝	18½	18½	
7¼	3⅜	WachRIy			9	150	6⅝	6¼	6¼—	⅜
55½	27⅝	WalMrt	.40	.8	17	176	51¼	51	51¼—	⅛
41⅛	25½	Walgrn	1.76	4.8	7	202	37⅛	36⅝	36¾—	½
30¾	19⅝	WkHCn	g1.32			412	29⅞	29⅜	29⅝—	⅛
46	23¾	WallBus	1	2.2	9	18	u46¾	44¼	46½+	½
31¼	19½	WalMu	1.60b	5.2	6	59	31	30½	30¾—	⅛
37⅝	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.9	7	310	32⅝	32	32 —	⅜
11¼	8	WaltJ	pf 1	11.		z50	9½	9½	9½+	⅛
11	4⅛	WardFd				78	10⅛	9⅝	10 —	¼
17¼	9⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.0	4	111	16	15½	16 +	¾
62¾	36½	WrnCm	s 1	1.7	13	127	59⅝	58⅝	58⅞—	⅜
23¼	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.6	9	1116	20	19¾	20 +	¼
24¼	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	8	11	22⅝	22⅜	22⅜—	¼
40¾	18	WshNat	1.50	4.1	7	94	37	36½	36⅞+	⅝
20⅞	16¼	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	32	18½	18⅜	18⅜—	⅛
86	33¼	WasteM	.90	1.1	21	90	81¼	80¼	81	
39¼	21⅛	WatkinJ	.48	1.3	17	54	35⅞	34⅞	35⅞+	1½
12¼	4¼	WayGos	.05e	.5	28	76	10⅝	10⅜	10½—	¼
24¾	12⅜	WayG	pf1.60	7.6		1	21	21	21 —	½
7½	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	3.2	10	75	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
12	10	Wean	pf1.26	12.		2	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝—	⅛
14⅝	6⅝	WebbD	.20	2.0	7	236	10	9⅝	9⅞+	¼
27¾	22½	WeisMk	.88	3.2	8	17	27¾	27½	27¾+	½
28⅞	21⅝	WellsF	1.92	7.9	4	344	24½	24⅛	24⅜—	⅛
22½	11	WelFM	2	9.0	9	34	22¼	21⅞	22¼+	¼
44	32	WPenP	pf4.50	13.		z10	36	36	36	
45⅝	27¼	WIPtPe	3.20	7.2	5	91	44⅞	44½	44⅝+	⅜
13¾	10	WstctT	g.80			292	11⅝	11¼	11½+	⅛
11⅝	6	WnAirL	.20	2.7		316	7⅝	7	7½+	½
27	19	WAir	pf 2	9.0		5	22⅜	22	22⅜	
34	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	6.4	5	209	29	28⅝	28⅝	
51⅞	35	WnCoNA	3.24	.5	22	233	49⅞	49¼	49¾	
69¼	24¾	WnCo	pf2.12	3.2		20	65⅝	65¼	65¼—	¼
67¼	32⅝	WPacI	23.75e	2.0	4	19	49⅞	49½	49⅞	
31⅛	16⅝	WUnion	1.40	5.0		280	28	27¼	27¾—	⅜
10	7⅝	WUn	dpf1.18	14.		16	8⅝	8½	8½	
21⅞	15½	WUTI	pf2.56	14.		4	19	18⅞	18⅞	
29¾	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	4.9	6	1243	29	28	28¾	
42¼	37	Wstg	pf 3.80	9.3		z200	41	40¼	41	
38¾	26¼	Wstvac	1.64	4.7	6	13	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞—	⅛
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.7	12	529	35	34⅝	35 +	⅜
49⅞	36¼	Weyr	pf2.80	6.1		28	46	45	46 +	1
57⅝	27⅝	WheelF	1.43	2.5	13	354	56⅝	55½	56 —	¼
57	20½	WheelF	pf 2	3.6		4	56	55½	56	
24	15	WheelPit			3	43	21⅞	21¼	21⅝	
23	14⅝	Whirlpl	1.43	7.0	8	298	20⅝	20	20½—	¼
27¾	19	WhitC	1.40	5.1	7	149	27¾	27½	27½	
34⅛	12⅞	Whittak	1	3.0	8	353	33	32⅝	32⅞+	⅛
17½	14⅝	Wickes	1.04	6.2		713	17⅛	16½	16¾+	¼
17⅞	5½	Wiebldt	.44	7.0		16	6⅝	6	6¼—	⅜
45⅞	20¾	Williams	1.10	2.6	9	481	42	41⅝	42	
17⅞	7⅝	WilshrO	.76f	4.8	55	104	16¼	15⅝	16 +	½
32	23⅝	WinDx	1.92	6.4	9	28	30¼	30	30	
46¾	34½	WinDx B				2	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞+	⅛
3⅝	1¾	Winnbgo			144	225	3	2⅞	2⅞—	⅛
26¾	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	134	23¼	22⅞	22⅞+	⅛
25½	18½	WisG	pf2.55	11.		22	22⅝	21¾	22⅜+	⅜
19⅝	14½	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	14	18	17¾	17¾	
19½	13⅝	WiscPS	1.82	11.	6	14	16½	16⅜	16⅜—	⅛
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	5.2	7	45	31¼	30¾	31 +	¼
27¼	10½	WlhrR	.80	3.2	6	85	25⅝	24¾	25⅛+	⅜
23	9	WolvrW	.52	2.4	7	98	22	21⅜	21½—	¼
26⅝	14½	Wometc	.66	2.6	12	108	25¾	24¾	25⅝+	1
37½	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	1.0	19	192	34¾	33¼	33⅞—	1⅝
29¼	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	7.2	4	143	25½	24⅝	25 +	⅜
7	4⅜	WorldAir				18	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
36⅝	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.2	9	37	35¼	34	34¼—	⅝
9½	6⅛	Wurltzr				5	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	⅜
16⅞	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	2.9	9	71	14⅝	13⅞	14 +	¼
20¼	4	Wyly			10	261	17⅞	16¾	17⅜+	½
		X—Y—Z								
71¼	48⅝	Xerox	2.80	4.3	9	2874	65⅝	64¼	64⅝+	⅝
24⅝	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.3	7	75	19⅝	19⅜	19⅜	
24⅞	16¼	ZaleCo	1.16	4.8	5	15	24½	24¼	24⅜—	⅛
63	17¼	Zapata	.48	.8	20	113	59⅝	58¼	58⅞+	⅜
19½	9⅝	ZayreCp	.32	1.7	6	81	18⅝	18½	18½	
20⅝	7⅝	ZenithR	.60	3.2	13	1517	19⅝	18⅝	18⅞—	⅝
28¾	16⅝	Zero	s .52	1.9	14	11	27⅝	27⅜	27⅜+	⅜
25⅝	14⅝	ZurnInd	.92	4.1	8	80	22⅞	22¼	22¼—	½

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

October 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	5.37	5.44½	5.36	5.40½	+.10¾
Mar	5.62	5.66½	5.58½	5.62	+.11½
May	5.66	5.75½	5.62	5.65½	+.11
Jul	5.46	5.48	5.43	5.45¼	+.06½
Sep	5.52	5.55	5.50	5.53	+.06
Dec	5.64	5.67	5.64	5.68	+.08

Sales Tues. 18,968. Total open interest Tues. 35,785. up 505 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	3.68	3.70	3.66	3.68½	+.07
Mar	3.80	3.82½	3.77¾	3.80¾	+.07
May	3.85	3.88	3.83	3.85¼	+.07
Jul	3.85	3.86½	3.82	3.85¼	+.08¼
Sep	3.72	3.74¼	3.69½	3.73	+.07¾
Dec	3.61	3.61½	3.57¾	3.59½	+.07¼

Sales Tues. 49,353. Total open interest Tues. 292,526. up 3,534 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	8.92	9.01	8.84	8.96½	+.24½
Jan	9.17	9.27	9.11	9.22½	+.24½
Mar	9.40	9.54	9.36½	9.50	+.26
May	9.63	9.73	9.55	9.70	+.26½
Jul	9.73	9.78	9.63	9.77½	+.25½
Aug	9.50	9.64	9.48	9.61	+.27
Sep	8.75	8.88	8.74	8.85	+.18
Nov	8.40	8.45	8.33½	8.38¼	+.15

Sales Tues. 64,345. Total open interest Tues. 206,745. off 28 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	267.50	266.00	264.00	266.70	+8.20
Dec	271.20	274.50	270.80	273.90	+8.90
Jan	275.50	278.50	273.50	275.90	+8.70
Mar	282.00	284.90	281.20	284.40	+9.50
May	285.00	288.20	282.00	285.50	+9.20
Jul	284.00	286.70	281.50	286.20	+9.50
Aug	283.80	283.50	280.00	282.50	+9.00
Sep	267.00	267.00	263.00	269.00	+6.50
Oct	251.50	252.00	247.80	250.70	+5.20
Dec	244.00	249.00	244.00	249.00	+5.10

Sales Tues. 16,234. Total open interest Tues. 76,005. up 335 from Mon. note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs.					
Oct	25.90	26.60	25.90	26.60	+1.00
Dec	26.50	27.00	26.35	26.92	+.84
Jan	26.85	27.40	26.75	27.25	+.85
Mar	27.55	28.12	27.45	28.00	+.86
May	28.10	28.52	28.00	28.47	+.89
Jul	28.70	29.12	28.50	28.97	+.85
Aug	28.50	28.87	28.35	28.65	+.85
Sep	28.00	28.25	27.65	28.10	+.75
Oct	26.70	27.45	26.70	27.28	+.75
Dec	26.90	27.45	26.70	27.00	+.56

Sales Tues. 15,925. Total open interest Tues. 71,011, up 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.14¼	2.14¾	2.11	2.11¾	+.03½
Mar	2.24	2.24¾	2.21	2.22¼	+.03½
May	2.27	2.27½	2.25	2.25½	+.03
Jul	2.18	2.19½	2.17	2.17¼	+.02¾
Sep	2.13	2.15	2.13	2.14	+.03

Sales Tues. 751. Total open interest Tues. 8,110, up 29 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	71.40	71.90	71.35	71.82	+.75
Jan	72.55	72.90	72.55	72.90	+.35
Feb	73.65	74.05	73.47	74.00	+.88
Apr	75.20	75.80	75.15	75.77	+.85
Jun	76.10	76.80	76.05	76.57	+.77
Aug	75.30	75.75	75.30	75.70	+.70
Oct				74.50	+.45
Dec	75.50	75.50	75.50	75.50	+.40

Est. sales 23,873; sales Tues. 26,037. Total open interest Tues. 57,159, up 1,315 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	78.65	79.15	77.90	78.27	—.25
Jan	80.90	81.50	80.80	81.25	+.10
Mar	83.00	83.60	82.75	83.30	+.45
Apr	83.20	83.65	82.95	83.25	+.38
May	83.25	83.65	83.00	83.25	+.38
Aug	82.15	82.50	82.15	82.50	+.25
Sep				81.97	

Est. sales 18,74; sales Tues. 1,963. Total open interest Tues. 8,358, up 77 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	52.50	53.45	52.35	53.40	+1.35
Feb	56.25	57.00	56.00	56.92	+1.10
Apr	55.40	56.30	55.35	56.02	+.95
Jun	58.25	58.90	58.15	58.85	+.85
Jul	59.00	59.42	58.70	59.32	+.67
Aug	57.32	58.45	57.30	58.45	+1.45
Oct	55.50	56.45	55.50	56.35	+.65
Dec	57.20	57.50	57.20	57.50	+.50

Est. sales 20,829; sales Tues. 10,226. Total open interest Tues. 34,091, up 735 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	71.80	73.32	71.80	73.32	+2.00
Mar	71.50	73.27	71.85	73.27	+2.00
May	73.50	74.97	73.50	74.97	+2.00
Jul	74.50	76.15	74.50	76.15	+2.00
Aug	73.50	75.15	73.50	75.05	+1.90

Est. sales 9,385; sales Tues. 12,884. Total open interest Tues. 20,579; up 491 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs.; dollars per lb.					
Oct	52.10	52.35	51.80	51.80	—1.00
Dec	47.75	48.12	47.65	48.10	+.70
Feb	51.32	51.87	51.60	51.75	+.35
Apr				51.60	+.10
Jun	53.10	53.15	53.10	53.10	+.35
Jul	53.20	53.20	53.20	53.20	+.30
Aug				52.90	+.35

Est. sales 199; sales Tues. 179. Total open interest Tues. 1,443, off 12 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Nov	63.00	63.00	62.50	62.50	—1.00
Dec	69.25	69.25	69.25	69.25	+.05

Est. sales 4; sales Tues. 12. Total open interest Tues. 58, up 5 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	175.50	176.40	170.90	172.00	—3.90
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	183.70	185.00	180.10	183.80	—.80
Mar	198.00	199.30	194.00	197.30	—1.80
May	210.90	211.70	206.70	209.60	—2.10
Jul	225.90	226.20	221.70	224.10	—2.60
Sep	230.00	230.50	226.00	229.00	—2.00
Nov	228.10	230.00	227.90	228.80	—1.40
Jan	232.00	233.00	231.20	233.00	—1.00

Est. sales 3,911; sales Tues. 3,646. Total open interest Tues. 14,119, off 243 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	210.50	210.90	204.50	209.40	—1.10
Jan	211.80	212.00	208.50	211.40	—.30
Mar	215.50	215.60	212.30	215.30	—.30
May	218.50	218.80	215.00	218.50	—.30
Jul	222.00	222.80	218.50	221.50	—.50
Sep				222.50	—.50
Nov				223.00	

Sales Tues. 447. Total open interest Tues. 4,247, up 41 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.66	88.88	88.48	88.54	—.27
Jan	88.67	88.87	88.42	88.60	—.18
Mar	88.86	89.06	88.54	88.57	—.40
Apr				88.60	—.41
Jun	88.93	89.08	88.65	88.66	—.38
Jul				88.72	—.34
Sep	88.94	89.03	88.70	88.78	—.35
Oct				88.73	—.33
Dec	88.90	89.02	88.68	88.71	—.33
Jan				88.75	—.29
Mar	88.90	89.04	88.75	88.75	—.29
Apr				88.77	—.32
Jun				88.79	—.33
Sep	89.00	89.06	88.76	88.76	—.32

Est. sales 13,775; sales Tues. 18,190. Total open interest Tues. 24,048, up 530 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	70-06	70-26	69-30	70-01	—28
Mar	70-12	70-28	69-28	70-01	—31
Jun	70-11	70-25	69-31	70-02	—29
Sep	70-11	70-22	70-01	70-01	—21
Dec	70-12	70-23	70-00	70-00	—22
Mar	70-14	70-22	70-01	70-01	—20
Jun	70-10	70-20	70-01	70-01	—18
Sep	70-08	70-17	69-29	69-29	—20
Dec	70-06	70-15	69-28	69-28	—17
Mar	70-04	70-13	69-27	69-27	—18
Jun				69-24	—19

Sales Tues. 6,251. Total open interest Tues. 71,581, up 233 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	87.45	87.55	87.40	87.40	—.22
Mar	87.61	87.70	87.58	87.58	—.20
Jun				87.65	—.25

Sales Tues. 58. Total open interest Tues. 37, up 4 from Mon. Note: close is average of last two trades.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	71-04	71-21	70-24	70-25	—20
Mar	71-15	71-30	71-02	71-02	—20
Jun	71-22	72-07	71-12	71-13	—18
Sep	71-30	72-11	71-17	71-18	—19
Dec	72-02	72-15	71-23	71-23	—18
Mar	72-06	72-18	71-26	71-26	—18
Jun	72-09	72-21	71-29	71-29	—17
Sep	72-11	72-23	71-31	71-31	—17
Dec	72-13	72-25	72-01	72-01	—17
Mar	72-16	72-27	72-03	72-03	—17

Sales Tues. 24,544. Total open interest Tues. 137,036, off 325 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	89.90	90.50	89.80	90.50	[illegible]
Jan	91.75	92.80	91.75	92.55	[illegible]
Mar	93.00	93.65	92.80	93.50	[illegible]
May	94.00	94.90	93.90	94.25	[illegible]
Jul	94.70	95.00	94.70	95.80	[illegible]
Sep				95.75	[illegible]
Nov				96.50	[illegible]
Jan	96.80	97.20	96.80	97.25	[illegible]
Mar				97.85	[illegible]

Est. sales 550; sales Mon. 416. Total open interest Mon. 9,842 off 14 from Fri.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COTTON No. 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	92.25	92.50	91.75	92.41	[illegible]
Mar	93.50	93.90	92.60	93.71	[illegible]
May	93.50	93.80	92.70	93.10	[illegible]
Jul	93.44	93.44	92.50	92.85	[illegible]
Oct	87.00	87.00	86.70	86.70	[illegible]
Dec	83.75	84.00	83.55	83.55	[illegible]
Mar				84.25	

Est. sales 8,500; sales Tues. 11,139. Total open interest Tues. 44,899 off 88 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct				94.45	[illegible]
Nov	94.70	95.10	94.70	94.70	[illegible]
Dec	96.00	96.50	95.20	95.70	[illegible]
Jan	96.80	97.20	96.80	96.55	[illegible]
Mar	98.70	99.10	97.70	97.90	[illegible]
May	100.20	100.60	99.70	99.86	[illegible]
Jul	101.60	102.00	100.90	101.35	[illegible]
Sep	103.00	103.00	103.00	102.65	[illegible]
Dec	105.60	105.70	105.40	105.15	[illegible]
Jan				105.95	[illegible]
Mar	107.50	108.00	107.60	107.55	[illegible]
May				109.15	[illegible]
Jul	109.50	111.00	110.50	110.75	[illegible]

Est. sales 6,800; sales Tues. 5,664. Total open interest Tues. 51,506 up 821 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.					
Oct	2010.0	2015.0	1953.0	1954.0	[illegible]
Nov				1956.0	[illegible]
Dec	2040.0	2047.0	1975.0	1980.0	[illegible]
Jan	2065.0	2080.0	2030.0	2005.0	[illegible]
Mar	2115.0	2120.0	2045.0	2054.0	[illegible]
May	2170.0	2170.0	2095.0	2107.0	[illegible]
Jul	2215.0	2225.0	2175.0	2158.0	[illegible]
Sep	2265.0	2270.0	2215.0	2209.0	[illegible]
Dec	2322.0	2342.0	2300.0	2282.0	[illegible]
Jan				2310.5	[illegible]
Mar	2416.0	2416.0	2416.0	2361.5	[illegible]
May	2445.0	2480.0	2473.0	2412.5	[illegible]
Jul				2463.5	[illegible]

Est. sales 4,500; sales Tues. 7,811. Total open interest Tues. 32,642 off 1,811 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	671.00	674.00	667.00	663.00	[illegible]
Jan	688.00	692.00	677.50	679.40	[illegible]
Apr	710.00	714.00	698.00	702.90	[illegible]
Jul	725.00	741.50	728.00	729.40	[illegible]
Oct	745.00	745.00	740.00	735.00	[illegible]

Est. sales 1,744; sales Tues. 1,550. Total open interest Tues. 12,564 off 270 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	660.00	663.00	651.00	650.50	[illegible]
Nov				654.00	[illegible]
Dec	668.00	673.50	659.00	660.00	[illegible]
Feb	686.00	689.00	674.00	675.70	[illegible]
Apr	700.00	706.00	690.00	692.30	[illegible]
Jun	719.50	722.00	708.50	709.20	[illegible]
Aug	735.00	741.00	727.00	726.90	[illegible]
Oct	752.00	761.00	747.00	744.50	[illegible]
Dec	775.00	776.50	763.00	762.30	[illegible]
Feb	792.00	792.00	783.00	780.20	[illegible]
Apr	807.00	818.90	800.00	798.20	[illegible]
Jun				816.40	[illegible]
Aug				834.90	[illegible]

Est. sales 45,000; sales Tues. 43,422. Total open interest Tues. 225,061 up 7,447 from Mon.

International Monetary Market

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.4200	2.4250	2.4140	2.4165	—110
Jan			2.4145	2.4145	—115
Mar	2.4140	2.4185	2.4085	2.4110	—095
Apr			2.4090	2.4090	—100
Jun	2.4130	2.4130	2.4080	2.4080	—120
Sep			2.4050	2.4050	—040

Est. sales 3,975; sales Tues. 4,676. Total open interest Tues. 16,782, off 405 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8608	.8619	.8593	.8596	—05
Jan				.8609	unc
Mar	.8640	.8642	.8614	.8617	unc
Apr				.8620	unc
Jun	.8645	.8645	.8625	.8625	unc
Jul					
Sep				.8625	unc

Est. sales 1,044; sales Tues. 702. Total open interest Tues. 10,503, up 21 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5386	.5430	.5368	.5405	+19
Jan		.5425	.5400	.5425	+13
Mar	.5449	.5490	.5437	.5472	+19
Apr		.5498	.5488	.5498	+20
Jun	.5506	.5550	.5500	.5530	+25
Sep				.5598	unc

Est. sales 6,926; sales Tues. 6,084. Total open interest Tues. 17,004, off 70 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004809	.004815	.004790	.004808	—22
Jan			.004825	.004825	—22
Mar	.004857	.004860	.004835	.004857	—22
Apr			.004861	.004861	—27
Jun	.004895	.004895	.004880	.004895	—05

Est. sales 2,645; sales Tues. 1,902. Total open interest Tues. 7,674, up 134 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6090	.6121	.6064	.6106	+07
Jan				.6134	unc
Mar	.6205	.6227	.6176	.6221	+10
Jun	.6304	.6315	.6298	.6315	+05
Sep				.6480	unc

Est. sales 5,770; sales Tues. 2,180. Total open interest Tues. 11,163, up 500 from Mon. Net change quoted in points. 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

October 22, 1980

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	9.45	9.70	9.48	9.70	+0.02
Mar	13.40	13.73	13.30	13.58	+0.08
Apr	15.40	15.80	15.55	15.69	+0.02

Est. sales 2,631; sales Tues. 3,392. Total open interest Tues. 18,320 up 376 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	127.50	130.50	125.05	126.35	—1.84
Mar	129.25	129.25	127.50	128.00	—0.51
May	130.00	130.40	128.40	128.92	—0.10
Jul	130.30	131.50	130.00	130.27	+0.09
Sep	131.00	131.75	130.60	130.84	+0.24
Dec	130.60	131.75	130.60	131.23	+0.75
Mar				131.50	+1.25

Est. sales 1,475; sales Tues. 1,543. Total open interest Tues. 10,845 up 158 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	42.75	42.75	42.10	42.10	—0.65
Mar	43.80	44.44	42.90	42.87	—0.99
May	43.80	44.05	42.35	42.79	—0.77
Jul	41.55	42.40	41.28	41.29	—0.40
Sep	38.65	39.35	38.60	38.78	—0.02
Oct	37.00	37.65	36.90	37.26	—0.02
Jan				34.00	
Mar	32.90	33.40	32.80	33.00	

Est. sales 13,120; sales Tues. 15,354. Total open interest Tues. 74,932 up 850 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
COCOA 10 metric tons, dollars per metric ton.					
Dec	2,180	2,194	2,149	2,169	—6.00
Mar	2,258	2,288	2,240	2,262	—9.00
May	2,310	2,310	2,290	2,291	—7.00
Jul	2,401	2,355	2,330	2,330	—17.00
Sep	2,460	2,401	2,380	2,380	—18.00
Dec			2,435	2,435	—21.00

Est. sales 1,171; sales Tues. 1,232. Total open interest Tues. 15,238 off 13 from Mon.

Cash Prices

October 22, 1980

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.30	[illegible]
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.44	[illegible]
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	348.00	[illegible]
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	[illegible]
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	102-103	[illegible]
Lead Spot, lb	0.45	[illegible]
Copper elect., lb	99⅛	[illegible]
Tin (Straits), lb	8.4267	[illegible]
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.37½	[illegible]
Silver N.Y., oz	20.80	[illegible]
Gold N.Y., oz	660.00	[illegible]

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,334.20f	[illegible]
Reuters	1,746.20	[illegible]
Dow Jones Spot	456.17	[illegible]
D.J. Futures	503.94	[illegible]

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final. Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931. Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

Dividends

October 22, 1980

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Castle & Co	Q	.25	11-25
Hexcel Corp	Q	.15	11-25
Meyers Indus	Q	.11	12-1
St Regis Paper	Q	.53	12-1
Smithkline Cp	Q	.48	12-19
Super Food Svce	Q	.11	12-15

YEAR END

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Acceleration Corp	—	.05	12-15
Newmont Mining	—	.35	12-10

STOCK

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
Arizona Bank	—	18PC	11-28
Des Moines Steel	—	100PC	1-1
Perfec Inc	—	5PC	12-15
Super Food Svce	—	5PC	12-15

STOCK SPLIT

Hunt Mfg Co — 2-for-1
Patrick Pete — 3-for-2

USUAL

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.
AGA Indus	Q	.20	11-21
AmerFiltrona	Q	.25	11-25
Amer Fletcher	Q	.31	11-7
Boothe Financial	S	.05	11-15
Can Occidental Petrol	Q	.07½	1-1
Consolidated Paper	Q	.50	11-29
Copperweld	Q	.37	12-10
Cross A T Co	Q	.28	11-19
First Amtenn	Q	.28	1-1
First Union	Q	.24	12-15
Gas service	Q	.32	12-5
Howell Corp	Q	.10	12-18
Huffy Corp	Q	.12	11-13
Hunt Mfg Co	Q	.15	11-25
Intersil Inc	Q	.06	12-15
Kaufman & Broad	Q	.06	11-10
Loral Cp	Q	.15	12-15
Louisville Cement	Q	.41	12-1
Newmont Mining	Q	.35	12-10
Page Airways	Q	.25	12-1
Paine Webber	Q	.11	1-5
Panhandle Eastn	Q	.42½	12-15
Philip H Hunt	Q	.10	11-10
Perfec Inc	Q	.20	12-1
Russell Corp	Q	.17	12-17
Smithkline Inter	Q	.16	11-28
Street Ntl Bk Penn	Q	.42	12-2
Stern Ind Gas Elec	Q	.42	12-29
Stouffer Chem	Q	.20	12-1
Sybron Corp	Q	.37	12-1

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-annual.

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—41

AlaskaInt s, ADT, AnixterBros, BelcoPetl, Brit Pet, BurlNth s, CLC Am, CorpTecb, Chessie Sys, Conti Group, Coreind s, DoverCp, Dravo Corp, DutchBoy, EmpireGas s, EquitGas, FloorCp s, GATXCp pf, Gulton Ind, HousNg Gas, HowellPtr n, HuffyCp s, Ideal Basic, Ing Rand, IngRand pf, IowaBeef, Jorgensn, KaneMb NG, KatyInd pfB, MACOMS, Marriott, McGraw Ed, Milt Bradly, MiltonRoy s, MoPacCp, MorKnud s, NL Ind, NEngNucl, NwstEngy s, PacScien s, PennCan prB, Pennzoil, Plessey L, PogoPro, Royal Du, StJoe Mi, StLouSan, SanJuan, SantaFe, SeabCst, Sealcolnc, SmithIn, SooLine, StarerBr, TexGasT, Trinity, UGI Corp, UnPacCp, UtdGuar, Wabash, WallBus

NEW LOWS—10

Burrghs, CombEqp, DartKraft n, KeyslFds n, MasseyF, NEnGE 9.80pf, NSPw 4.11pf, NorthTel, PhilaEl 7, USLIFE 2

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 22, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	12⅝ - 12¾	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	4⅛ - 4¼	17½ - 17¾	11¼ - 11¾
2 M.	13⅛ - 13¼	8 13/16 - 8 15/16	4 9/16 - 11/16	16¾ - 16⅞	11½ - 11¾
3 M.	13¼ - 13½	8¾ - 8⅞	5⅛ - 5¼	16⅛ - 16⅝	11¾ - 12
6 M.	13 7/16 - 13 9/16	8⅜ - 8½	5¼ - 5⅜	15⅝ - 15 9/16	12¼ - 12½
1 Y.	12⅞ - 13	8½ - 8⅝	5¼ - 5⅜	14¼ - 14½	12⅜ - 12⅝

European Stock Markets

October 22, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	71.00	72.50
AKZO	19.60	19.90
Albert Heijn	69.80	70.00
Algembank	304.00	309.00
AMEV	93.20	92.70
Amrobank	63.60	64.80
A'Dam Rub	3.40	3.40
Boskalis	92.20	92.50
Bredero	N.A.	196.00
Buehrmann T	65.40	64.80
Caland Hldg	28.30	27.90
Elsevier	175.00	180.00
Ennia	137.50	137.80
Fokker	32.00	32.80
Gist Brocades	38.40	38.70
Heineken	53.00	53.40
H.V.A.	29.50	29.50
Hoogovens	13.50	13.70
Naarden	15.40	15.50
K.L.M.	57.70	58.20
Nat. Nedder	117.80	117.40
Nedlloyd	96.20	97.50
Oce Vander G	104.50	111.00
OGEM	7.80	7.90
Pakhoed	41.00	41.90
Philips	16.70	16.90
Robeco	200.50	199.00
Rodamco	107.60	107.60
Rolinco	198.00	197.50
Rorento	116.00	116.00
Royal Dutch	204.00	205.20
RSV	44.80	44.50
Unilever	125.50	125.50
Van Ommer	26.90	26.40
VMF-Stork	35.90	36.00
VNU	83.00	84.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 87.38
Previous: 87.90

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,398	1,414
Cockerill	1,036	1,010
EBES	1,600	1,480
Electrobel	5,090	4,950
GB-Inno-BM	2,008	2,020
GBL (B.lamb)	1,036	1,010
Hoboken	2,535	2,560
Petrofina	5,370	5,320
Ph. Gevaert	1,262	1,240
Soc. Generale	1,130	1,128
Sofina	3,020	3,015
Solvay	2,430	2,460
Traction Elec	2,245	2,000
Un. Miniere	696	700
V. Montagne	1,184	1,200

Bourse Index: 109.73
Previous: 108.64

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	79.70	79.90
Allianz Vers.	478.00	478.00
B.A.S.F.	125.50	128.00
Bayer	108.20	108.80
Bayer Hypo	248.00	251.00
Bayer Verein	306.00	309.50
Commerzbnk	151.00	158.50
Cont. Gummi	57.60	58.10
Daimler	273.00	275.00
Degussa	270.00	270.80
Demag	135.00	135.00
D.Babcock	209.00	209.50
Deutsche Bnk	281.90	284.00
Dresdner Bnk	182.50	187.00
Du. Schulte	172.50	171.50
GHH	206.00	208.00
Hapag Lloyd	67.30	68.70
Hochtief	445.00	442.00
Hoechst	108.00	108.20
Hoesch	22.70	22.90
Holzmann	392.00	392.30
Horten	156.50	158.00
Kali u Salz	218.00	219.50
Karstadt	229.50	227.00
Kaufhof	198.90	198.00
K.H.D.	193.50	196.50
Kloeckner	38.10	38.58
Krupp	54.40	54.50
Linde	317.00	316.50
Lufthansa	68.50	69.00
MAN	186.00	186.50
Mannesman	127.00	127.90
Metallgesell.	314.50	314.00
Muench. Ruck	535.00	540.00
Neckermann	74.00	73.50
Preussag	133.50	135.00
RWE.new	180.50	182.00
Schering	233.00	232.00
Siemens	275.20	277.10
Thyssen	56.00	57.20
Varta	184.50	184.50
Veba	135.50	138.00
VEW	107.50	107.50
Volkswagen	171.50	174.00

Siemen Index: 136.51
Previous: 137.68

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.81	0.80½
AA Cp	$20.69	20.62
Anglo-Am	134.50	136.50
Babcock-Wll	0.97	0.96
Barclays Bnk	4.56	4.50
BAT Ind.	2.80	2.78
Beecham Gp	1.46	1.46
BICC	1.66	1.64
BOC Intl	0.91	0.90
Boots	2.36	2.32
Bowater	1.79	1.75
B.P.	4.60	4.50
Burmah	1.98	1.98
Coats Patons	0.51½	0.51½
Charter Gold	2.75	2.75
Cadbury Sc.	0.69	0.68½
Cons.Gold Fds	6.30	6.26
Courtaulds	0.66	0.66
De Beer	$12.12	12.80
Distillers	2.04	2.02
Dunlop	0.74	0.74
Free St Ged	87.50	86.50
GEC	5.56	5.41
GKN	1.79	1.78
Glaxo	2.36	2.32
GUS	4.48	4.48
Guinness	0.82	0.80
Hawker-Sidd	2.34	2.20
ICI	3.22	3.20
Imps	0.76	0.76
Lonrho	1.17	1.16
Lucas	1.77	1.77
Marks-Spenc	1.12	1.10
Metal Box	2.48	2.50
Plessey	2.66	2.57
Randfontein	$101.50	100.00
Rank Org.	1.70	1.66
Reed	1.81	1.80
Rolls Royce	1.40	1.35
Royal Dutch	41.50	41.62
R.T.Z.	4.73	4.66
Shell	4.58	4.52
Thorn (A)	3.52	3.46
Trafalgar H	0.71½	0.72
Tube Invest.	2.20	2.22
Ultramar	4.63	4.53
Unid Biscuits	0.83	0.81
Vickers	1.40	1.35
War Loan 3½	33.37	33.37
W. Deep	574.00	73.00
W. Driefin	$103.75	103.25
W. Holding	$109.75	109.25
Woolworth	0.54½	0.53½
ZCI	0.38	0.37

F.T. 30 Index: 488.70
Previous: 484.00

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	9.90	9.90
Bastogi	7.75	7.49
Centrale	19,680	18,900
ERBA	5,300.00	5,400.00
ErcMarelli	349.00	339.00
Fiat	2,900.00	2,457.00
Finsider	91.75	84.00
Generali	92,300	90,940
IFI	4,470.00	4,301.00
Italcementi	32,050	30,500
Italgas	1,470.00	1,453.00
Italsider	345.00	341.00
LaRinas	298.00	302.00
Montedis	215.00	205.00
Olivetti	3,080.00	2,995.00
Pirelli	3,500.00	3,360.00
Snia Visco	1,340.00	1,310.00

BCI Index: 167.35
Previous: 163.91

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	683	694
Buehrle	2,935	2,940
B Boveri	1,600	1,610
Ciba Geigy	1,005	1,010
Cr Suisse	2,640	2,450
Elektrowatt	2,630	2,650
Fisher	835	835
Hoff-Roche B	7,025	7,100
Interfood	5,800	5,750
Jelmoli	1,435	1,445
Landis Gyr	1,620	1,630
Nestle	3,120	3,155
Sandoz	3,600	3,700
Schindler	1,570	1,580
Ste B. Suisse	374	377
Sulzer	2,920	2,910
Swissair	683	694
U.B. Suisse	3,520	3,550
Winterthur	2,800	2,800
Zurich Ins.	15,100	15,075

SBC Index: 342.18
Previous: 343.60

Market Closed

The Paris Bourse was closed Wednesday due to a bomb scare.

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
October 22, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars: spot	851.50	852.00	839.50	840.50
3 months	882.50	883.00	869.50	870.00
Cathodes: spot	819.00	821.00	808.00	811.00
3 months	851.00	852.00	840.00	842.00
Tin: spot	6,885.00	6,905.00	6,940.00	6,950.00
3 months	6,945.00	6,955.00	6,915.00	6,920.00
Lead: spot	367.00	369.00	354.00	355.00
3 months	382.00	382.50	368.00	369.00
Zinc: spot	331.00	332.00	329.00	330.00
3 months	343.00	343.50	340.50	341.00
Silver: spot	819.50	821.50	797.00	799.00
3 months	853.00	853.50	830.00	831.00
Aluminium: spot	683.00	685.00	667.00	669.00
3 months	710.00	711.00	694.50	695.50
Nickel: spot	2,755.00	2,765.00	2,760.00	2,768.00
3 months	2,802.00	2,805.00	2,805.00	2,810.00

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
October 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
COFFEE						
Nov	1,060	1,044	1,053	1,055	1,058	1,064
Jan	1,095	1,071	1,078	1,080	1,058	1,064
Mar	1,065	1,046	1,051	1,053	1,055	1,057
May	1,065	1,050	1,050	1,055	1,055	1,056
Jly	1,070	1,058	1,060	1,064	1,061	1,069
Sep	1,070	1,058	1,060	1,064	1,060	1,080
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,060	1,090	1,060	1,080

2,327 lots of 5 tons.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
October 22, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Dec	4,200	4,150	4,180	4,199	+20
Mar	4,360	4,325	4,334	4,335	—6
May	4,385	4,355	4,355	4,365	+10
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	4,220	4,300	—10
Aug	4,270	4,260	4,220	4,260	—40
Oct	3,965	3,960	3,900	3,960	unch.
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	—
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	3,800	3,900	—50
453 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	985	—	980	988	unch.
Mar	1,030	1,025	1,015	1,025	—20
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,035	1,045	unch.
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,045	—	unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,075	1,095	+5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,120	1,140	—15
19 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

October 22, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	194	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	216
Asahi Glass	446	Mitsubi Chem.	252
Canon	715	Mitsubi Corp.	371
Dai Nip. Print	572	Mitsubi Elec	245
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	371
Fuji Photo	751	Mitsukoshi	426
Hitachi	337	Nippon Elec.	574
Honda Motor	559	Nippon Steel	152
C. Itoh	452	Sharp	661
I.H.I.	154	Sony Corp	3,130
Japan Air L.	2,390	Sumitomo Bank	419
Kansai El. Pwr.	950	Sumitomo Chem.	149
Kao Soap	436	Sumitomo Metal	180
Kawasaki Steel	149	Taisho Marine	277
Kirin Brewery	409	Takeda	646
Komatsu	N.A.	Teijin	147
Kubota	369	Tokyo Marine	677
Matsu El. Ind.	877	Toray	233
Matsu E. Wks	609	Toyota	869

New Index: 495.32; Previous: 497.12
Nikkei-DJ Index: 7,143.84; Previous: 7,165.36

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 22, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Norton Sim	929,700	17⅛	— ¼
Nwst Airl	665,900	24⅝	+ ½
Gen Food	649,500	28⅝	+ ½
Boeing s	639,400	35⅝	+ ½
DowChem	542,700	31	— ⅛
Mobil	538,800	82⅝	+ ⅝
Am Airlin	529,400	10⅝	+1⅛
Firestone	528,000	9⅞	+ ⅛
ElPaso Co	476,200	25⅝	+1⅛
IBM	409,200	69⅞	— ⅜
LTV Corp	402,200	16⅛	+ ⅜
Citicorp	373,000	20⅝	— ½
PubSvc EG	357,200	18⅛	— ½
UAL Inc	336,400	20	+1⅛
AtlRichfl s	328,300	63½	—1

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	43.06	59.13
Advanced	333	572
Volume Up (millions)	21.53	14.56
Declined	747	935
Volume Down (millions)	16.61	31.54
Unchanged	424	416
Total Issues	1,894	1,923
New highs	59	112
New lows	7	10

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	954.01	961.77	947.87	955.12	+0.68
20 Trn	370.07	382.45	366.26	381.58	+11.47
15 Util	112.71	113.77	112.27	113.07	+0.14
65 Stk	361.59	367.54	359.57	365.44	+3.87

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Chg.
20 Bonds	66.94	—0.34
10 Public Utils	65.78	—0.44
10 Indus	68.11	—0.24

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	132.97	130.62	131.92	.08
Industrials	151.54	148.90	151.20	—0.03
Utilities	52.33	51.45	51.95	+0.02
Finance	13.03	12.85	12.95	—0.02
Transp.	23.26	22.49	23.27	+0.69

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	76.07	75.84	76.06	+0.08
Industrials	89.19	89.00	89.15	+0.04
Transp.	74.40	72.99	74.40	+1.85
Utilities	38.57	38.52	38.53	+0.05
Finance	68.27	68.15	68.18	—0.04

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
October 21	168,880	347,645	2,106
October 20	166,932	340,967	1,645
October 17	163,624	342,736	2,183
October 16	196,660	429,789	2,432
October 15	171,552	373,382	2,051

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
HealthChm s	226,900	19⅛	— ⅜
Nat Patent	144,200	9⅝	+ ½
GifCong s	134,900	26⅞	— ½
DWG Corp	122,100	3⅝	— ⅛
HouOilM	118,100	42⅝	—1⅝
Damson Oil	115,400	21⅝	— ⅛
CrestOil	107,400	25	+ ½
RangerOil s	106,100	48	+1⅛
PetroLew s	95,700	25	+2⅝
Vernitron	89,000	19⅝	+1½

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	6.13	7.88
Advanced	333	258
Volume Up (millions)	3.43	2.92
Declined	280	367
Volume Down (millions)	2.12	3.68
Unchanged	204	219
Total Issues	817	844
New highs	35	42
New lows	1	5

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
363.68	361.89	363.33	+1.44

European Gold Markets

October 22, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	659.50	660.00	+7.5
Zurich	660.50	658.50	+6.0
Paris (12.5 kilo)	Unq.	Unq.	—

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Basis	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options
650	23.00-27.00	—	for
670	16.00-20.00	44.00-50.00	May 1981
690	11.00-14.00	37.00-43.00	start on
710	8.00-10.00	30.00-34.00	3 Nov. 80
730	6.00-8.00	24.00-28.00	

Put options upon request
Gold 658.00-660.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Selected Over-the-Counter

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Closing Prices, October 22, 1980

AELInd	16⅝	17
AFAProt	5½	6½
AVMCp	3⅝	4⅛
Accuray	10¼	10½
AddisnW	13¼	13¾
AdvRoss	5½	5¾
AffilBsh	27¾	28
AlaBncp	19¼	19½
AlexAlex	33	33¼
Allcoinc	36	37½
AllynB	7½	7¾
Altex	7⅛	7¾
Amarex s	62¼	63¼
AFIns	20½	21½
AFurn	5	5⅛
AGreet	12⅛	12¾
AIntGp	72¾	73
AMicros	24⅛	25⅛
ANatins	14⅜	14¾
AQuasar	44	44¾
ARasMe	24	24⅜
AWelding	57½	58½
Amerr	3½	3¾
Anadite	8⅛	8⅝
AngSA	20¼	20¾
ArabAGd	135½	137
AntaCp	32½	32⅞
ApldMat s	39	39¾
ArdenGp	4¼	4⅜
AsdColo	29¼	29⅝
AtlGsLt	15⅛	15⅜
AtlanRs	18¾	18⅞
BairdCp	13⅝	14⅛
BallyPkP	13½	13¾
BangHE	11	11⅛
BasicRs s	12⅛	12¼
BassFr	20	20⅛
BaylsMk	13¼	13½
Beeline	8⅝	9⅛
BenetPH	2 15-16	3 1-16
BentlyL	26	26¼
BetzLab	49½	50
BevMgt	12⅛	12½
BibbCo	10⅝	11¼
BirdSon	16⅛	16⅝
Birtchr	4	4¼
Blvvoor	25⅛	25⅝
Bonanza	4	4 1-16
BrwTom s	30⅛	30⅜
Buckbee	10⅝	10⅞
Buffets	63¾	64
BurnupS	13¼	13¾
CPTCp	35½	35¾
CalWtSv	32	33
CarrodH	3¼	3¾
CapEqy	2⅝	3⅛
CapSWC	22	23½
CapInAir h	1⅛	1¾
CareCp	14½	15¼
CavnghC	2	2⅛
CnVtPS	15⅝	15¾
CtrnSh	15⅛	15⅝
CherHl	24⅝	25¼
ChmLea	29	30½
ChesUtl	14⅝	15¼
Chubb	38⅝	39⅛
CirRos	5¼	6
CtzSoGa	8⅞	9
CtzUtA	38	38½
CtzUtB	29¾	30
ClarkJL	31	31½
ClowCp	5⅝	6⅛
CstrTrs	22¼	22⅞
ColGshol	1	1 7-16
ComCIH	31¼	31¾
CmlSr	19	20
CnwTel	17	18
ConPap s	29¾	30¼
Cordis	34½	34⅞
CrayRes	90¼	90¾
CrosTre s	34⅝	34⅞
CullrFd s	2⅝	3¼
Cycltron	17⅝	18
DanlyM	51	53½
DtaDesgn s	17⅜	17¾
DaytMal	17	18
DBeer	12⅛	12¼
DeklbAg	47	47¼
DetCanT	11½	12
DeweyEl	3½	4⅛
DiaCrys	27⅛	28⅛
DixnCru	32	33
Docutel	34	34½
DollrGn	17	17⅛
DoylDB	39½	40
DunkinD	17⅛	17¾
Duriron	26½	27
EsDriet	37¾	38
EatnVnce	8⅛	9½
EconLab	22⅛	23⅛
ElPasEl	9⅞	9⅞
ElderBe	5⅝	6
ElsNucl	16⅝	17⅛
ElModel	22⅛	23⅛
EnrDev	18½	19
EnrMethd	2½	2 9-16
EnrNtn	12⅝	13⅛
EnRsv	17⅛	17⅝
Entwistl	5⅛	5⅝
EquitSL	16⅛	17
EssOll s	18½	18⅝
FSC	3⅛	3⅝
FabrlTk	3⅞	3⅞
FarmGp	30⅛	30½
Fidicor	15½	15⅞
FrtBkSys	36⅛	37
FtBosin	31	31½
FtEmpS	14⅛	15⅛
FtWnFin	6⅛	6½
FlagBks	15¼	15½
Flickgr	17⅛	17¾
FloatPnt	24⅝	25
FlaNFla	18½	18¾
FlaWatU	2⅞	3
Floroch	24⅝	25
ForestO	37⅛	37⅝
Formigil	3½	3⅞
FrankCp	10	10⅜
FrankEl	14⅛	14½
FreeSG	87½	88
Fremont	25⅝	26
FullrHB	12⅜	12⅞
GalaxyO	15½	15⅞
GnAutm	10	10⅛
GnDevcs	3⅝	3⅞
GnRlEst	13	14
GnReins s	53	53½
GnRad s	27⅛	27⅞
GovEFn	9¼	10⅛
GreenM	11⅛	11⅞
GrwAdv	59	60½
GtInlst s	21	22¼
Gyrodyn	6	6½
HahnEW	53½	53¾
HamlPt s	39⅝	39⅞
Hardwke	18	18½
HrpRow	12⅝	12½
HarpGp	33½	33¾
HartfNt	39⅝	39⅛
HenrdF	39	39½
Holobm	3⅝	3⅞
Hoover	16½	16½
HorizRs	4⅝	5
Hyattint	21	22
IMSInt s	21⅜	21¾
Infrared	8	8½
Intel s	48⅝	48½
IntrcEnr	6⅝	7⅛
IntmtGs	12½	12¾
IpBkWsh	12⅛	12⅝
Intersil	32½	33¼
IwaSoUt	20	20¼
Jamsby	25¾	26¼
Jerico s	23⅝	24
JiffyFd	⅜	7-16
JostynM	28	28½
KaisSt pf	18½	18¾
Kalvar	2½	2⅞
Kaman	26½	27
KmpAm	9½	9⅞
Kaysam	4⅛	4½
KellySv s	32½	34
Keuffel	24⅝	24¾
Kimball	19¼	19¾
Kinglnt	4	4½
KlostC	49½	50
KnapeV	17	17½
Kratos s	21	21¼
Kulicke s	24½	24⅞
Lancsto	26¼	26⅞
LandRes	5⅝	6
LaneCo	27½	27¾
LibNtlL	17⅛	18
LHays	19¾	19⅞
LtdStor	11⅛	11⅛
LlaBcst	63⅛	63½
Lopetrm	17⅛	18¼
MCIC	12⅝	13
MGFOll	24½	24⅝
ModsGE	14	14⅛
MagellPet	12	12⅛
MagmP	27⅛	27¾
MairRt	3	3⅛
Malbert	45	45⅛
Marion s	34	34⅛
MaulLP	34	35
MayPt s	27⅝	30⅛
MaynOil	18⅝	18⅞
McCorm	19⅝	20
McFarl	22⅝	23
McQuay	14⅛	14¼
MeyerF	34	34⅝
MidasW	18	18⅜
MdldCap	9⅝	10
MdlRes	1 13-16	1⅞
MidlBks	28⅛	29¼
Millipr	27⅛	27¾
MissVIG	15	15½
Molex s	47⅝	47¾
MonfCol	5⅛	5½
MonuCp	19	19⅜
MooreFd	31	32
MoranEn	20	20⅝
MoranEn wi	24⅞	25⅛
MorsRes	4	4½
Morsnin	11⅛	11⅝
MotClub	3⅞	4
Mueller	31	32
NNCp	31	31¼
NarsCp	37½	39
NDtaCp	22	27⅛
NwIaRE	14⅝	17
NJNGas	15⅝	15⅞
NickOG	40⅝	40⅞
Nicolet s	23⅝	24
NielsnA	36⅛	37
NielsnB	35⅝	35⅞
NoCarGs	14	14½
NoEOll un	82	83½
NwtNGs	12⅝	12⅞
NwstPS	13⅛	13⅝
Noxell	24	24¾
Nucorp	24⅝	24⅞
OgilvyM	30¼	30¾
OhioCas	37⅛	37⅞
OhFerro	13⅛	13⅜
OtterTP	19⅛	19⅞
PCAInt	11	11¼
PabstB	12⅞	13⅛
PeGaR	19⅝	20¼
PaulsyP	27½	27½
PaylsCs	13⅝	13¾
PeerMf	15⅛	16½
PenaEnt	13⅛	14¼
Pentair	16⅝	17
Petrolt	89⅝	90½
Pettibon	25	25½
PhilaNat	31½	31¾
PierceSS	9¼	9¾
Pinkrtn	45½	47
PionHIB	34⅝	34⅞
Plastine	1	1⅛
Possis	6½	7
PresGM	70⅞	71
PrsStwn	66	66¼
Prosro	1	1⅛
PbSvNC	12⅝	13⅛
PurtBen	23	23⅛
PutOCap	17	17¼
QuakrCh	18⅝	18⅞
RosenPr	13⅝	14
Raychm	78⅛	79⅛
Raymnd	32	32½
ReevCm	37½	39⅛
RepNLfe	22⅞	24
RoadEx	37⅞	38
RobbMy s	36	37⅛
Roseion	2¼	3
Rouse	19½	19¾
RusStov	14⅛	14¾
Sadler	3⅝	4
Safeco	36⅛	37
StHelGd	32⅛	33
StPaul	37⅛	37⅞
ScanDt	2⅞	2 7-16
ScrtppH	57	61
Sensor s	28⅛	28⅜
SvcMer	14⅝	14⅞
Svcmst s	32	32⅝
ShMed s	22	23⅛
Shawmt	48⅛	49
SConWtr	11⅛	11⅜
SwEl5v	14½	15
SwnEnr	41⅛	41⅝
Standyn	28⅛	28¾
StdMicro	13	13⅛
StdRegs	33	33¾
StanHP	38½	39½
StertSt	4⅝	4⅞
StrowCl	24	25
Subaru	15⅛	15⅝
SuperEl	11⅛	11⅝
TIME DC	4⅛	4⅝
Tampax	31⅛	31⅞
Tandem s	63	63⅛
TecumP	69	70
TelcmA s	30⅛	30⅝
Tennant	34⅛	35
Tiprary	27⅛	27⅝
TomiOil s	12	12⅝
TricoPd	39	41⅛
TroyGld g	9⅝	9⅞
TysonFd	15½	16
UnMeGl	13⅛	14⅛
USEnr	18⅛	19
USSurg	58	55⅛
USTrck	14⅛	14⅝
UVaBsh	25	26⅛
UoPenP	11⅛	12⅛
ValeRe	9⅛	9⅞
ValBkAr	33	33⅝
VanDus	16	16½
Vrcsint s	44⅛	45⅛
Valcro n	9⅛	10⅛
Mictrost	7⅛	7⅜
VideoCo	11⅛	11⅞
VaNtBsh	14⅛	14⅝
WshEnr	16	16⅛
Weldtrn	3⅛	4⅛
WellsGa	19	20½
Wendys	16½	16⅝
WstDref	104¾	105
WDeep	74½	75½
WHoid	110¼	110⅛
WlnMo	4⅛	4¾
WmorC	27⅛	28⅛
WoodLsl	22⅛	22⅞
WrightW	4⅝	5
ZionUte	24⅞	25¼

n.a.—Not applicable.

Weekly net asset value

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.

On January 1, 1980: U.S. $66.42
On October 20, 1980: U.S. $91.82

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

U.S. $100,000,000
National Westminster Finance B.V.
(Incorporated in The Netherlands with limited liability)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Capital Notes 1992
Convertible until 1986 into 10 per cent. Guaranteed Capital Bonds 1992

In accordance with the provisions of the Notes, notice is hereby given that for the initial six months interest period from 23 October, 1980 to 23 April, 1981 the Notes will carry an Interest Rate of 13 11/16% per annum. The interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, 23 April, 1981 against Coupon No. 1 will be U.S. $345.99.

By The Chase Manhattan Bank, N.A., London
Agent Bank

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

October 22, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

ALLIANCE INTL c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance IntlSRsvs.($1)	12.1pct
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 676.80
—(d) Conbar	SF 717.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 798.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 994.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.74
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 5.18
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$ 13.31
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$ 122.9c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£86.5cxd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$ 25.94
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$ 15.55
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$ 32.25
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 306.00
—(d) Canasec	SF 647.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 74.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 135.50
—(d) Ussec	SF 579.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 113.25
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:	
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.00
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 65.20
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(m) American Values Common	$
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref.	$
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$ 44.48
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$ 73.20
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$ 28.14
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$ 42.96
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$ 92.92
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$ 26.39
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$ 54.40
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$ 16.98
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$ 13.19
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$ 12.92
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$ 16.52
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$ 12.03
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$ 20.86
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	Y 1,925
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$ 38.86
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 629.00
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 301.00
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$ 10.02
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$ 55.76
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,530.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,329.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 401.00
—(d) Intervalor	SF 58.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 234.25
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.00
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 81.35
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 27.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.25
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 68.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh.	SF 147.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.00
—(d) Globinvest	SF 59.00
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 75.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 463.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 517.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 207.00
UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.33
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.18
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.71

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund	$ 14.96
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$ 1,014.47
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$ 8.69
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 120.20
(w) CAMIT	$ 10.47
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$ 18.52
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$ 315.55
(w) Citadel Fund	$ 2.58
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$ 1,289.92
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$ 7.43
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$ 16.46
(d) Cortexa International	US$ 105.01
(w) D.G.C.	$ 54.52
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$ 24.34
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$ 26.40
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,284
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$ 43.35
(w) First Eagle Fund	$ 8,273.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$ 234.55
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 170.85
(w) Formula Selection Fd.	SF 72.34
(d) Fonditalia	$ 22.49
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.36
(d) Global Fund Ltd	SF 6.54
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 7.11
(w) Hausmann Hldgs. NV	$ 543.49
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$ 124.62
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$ 134.78
(d) Interfund S.A.	$ 14.52
(w) Intermarket Fund	$ 187.55
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$ 21.85
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$ 9.68
(d) Investa DWS	DM 31.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$ 61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$ 12.45
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$ 100.38
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$ 54.49
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,322.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F.	$ 16.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$ 13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F.	$ 37.99
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold.	$ 95.22
(w) Luxfund	$ 42.23
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$ 15.55
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$ .64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$ 1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$ 19.80
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$ 5.86*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$ 4.62*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$ 111.76
(w) Pretoria Financial	$ 1.25
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$ 43.66
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$ 1,585.
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$ 10.77
(d) Renta Fund	$ 58.32
(d) Rentinvest	LF 779.00
(d) Safe Fund	$ 5.17
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$ 11.88
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 66.65
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$ 21.73
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 96.60
(w) Talent Global Fund	$ 17.02
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$ 66.89
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$ 91.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$ 43.21
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 60.86
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$ 3.98
(w) Western Growth Fund	$ 7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$ 9.84
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$ 467.21
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$ 19.79
(w) Worldwide Securities	$ 116.46
(w) Worldwide Special	$ 2,977.73

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ' — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price - Ex-Coupon. ☐ Yield on US$1-60 UNIT.

Kellogg Plans Continental Snap-Crackle Expansion

By John Tagliabue
New York Times Service

BREMEN, West Germany — On a continent where the morning tradition is coffee and a newspaper, Kellogg Co. has whetted the appetite for Corn Flakes, the all-American breakfast food.

Though the market remains small, Kellogg has also whetted its own appetite for profits. It has managed to double its sales volume in West Germany every four to five years for the past two decades, and it now controls more than 95 percent of an $80-million market.

Yet that hard-won success may be only the beginning. According to Kellogg, the average German still eats only about 10 ounces of breakfast cereal a year, in contrast to Americans, who consume about eight pounds, and to the British, who eat more than nine. And in Germany, the families that do buy cereal eat only 20 to 25 servings a year.

"That means they're eating one portion every 14 days or so," said Horst Schroder, the head of the Kellogg unit here. "If we get them to eat a portion a week, we double our volume."

Soggy Earnings

Kellogg introduced its products in Europe 24 years ago, shipping in corn flakes from plants in England, where Kellogg had established a unit in 1922. Now the company operates a modern plant here in Bremen, and plans to open a second plant shortly in Barcelona. The company's European headquarters remains in Manchester.

The steady growth in Europe has been important to Kellogg, whose earnings performance has flattened as it saturated the U.S. market and had to contend with government antitrust hearings and consumer group attacks on the makers of processed and presweetened foods.

From 1977 to 1979, the European share of Kellogg's world sales increased to 18 from 14 percent, while the U.S. share fell to 65 from 69 percent.

Brittania Rules

While the bulk of European sales and earnings still comes from the solid U.K. unit, Kellogg executives say the Continent now affords the brightest prospects for growth.

Widening sales in the 1970s led Kellogg to build a $20-million plant here and the German unit paid for all but $7 million of the bill. The plant processes 27,000 tons of cereals yearly; it supplies all Western Europe and ships products to Scandinavia, the Middle East and North Africa.

Coffee, Corn Flakes, Columnists

"On the Continent, you're lucky if people eat breakfast at all," said Bernd Wilhelm, Kellogg's sales manager in West Germany, comparing Europe with what Kellogg executives like to call "breakfast-intensive" countries. "Of course, as in most things, there's a falloff from north to south. The Germans may drink a cup of coffee and eat a roll with butter and jelly. For the Italians and Greeks, breakfast is a cup of coffee and the newspaper."

High prices, too, have always been a problem. Today, West Germans must spend the equivalent of $1.65 for a 13-ounce package of Corn Flakes.

Ecuador Said to Sei[ze] 5 U.S. Tuna Boats

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — As many as [...] U.S. tuna boats have been sei[zed] by Ecuadoran gunboats and w[...] heading to the port of Mant[a ...] spokesman for the Ameri[can] Tunaboat Association said T[...] day.

A State Department official s[...] that the boats were seized [...] miles south of Ecuador. The bo[ats] were believed taken because th[ey] did not have licenses to fish wit[hin] 200 miles of Ecuador, he said.

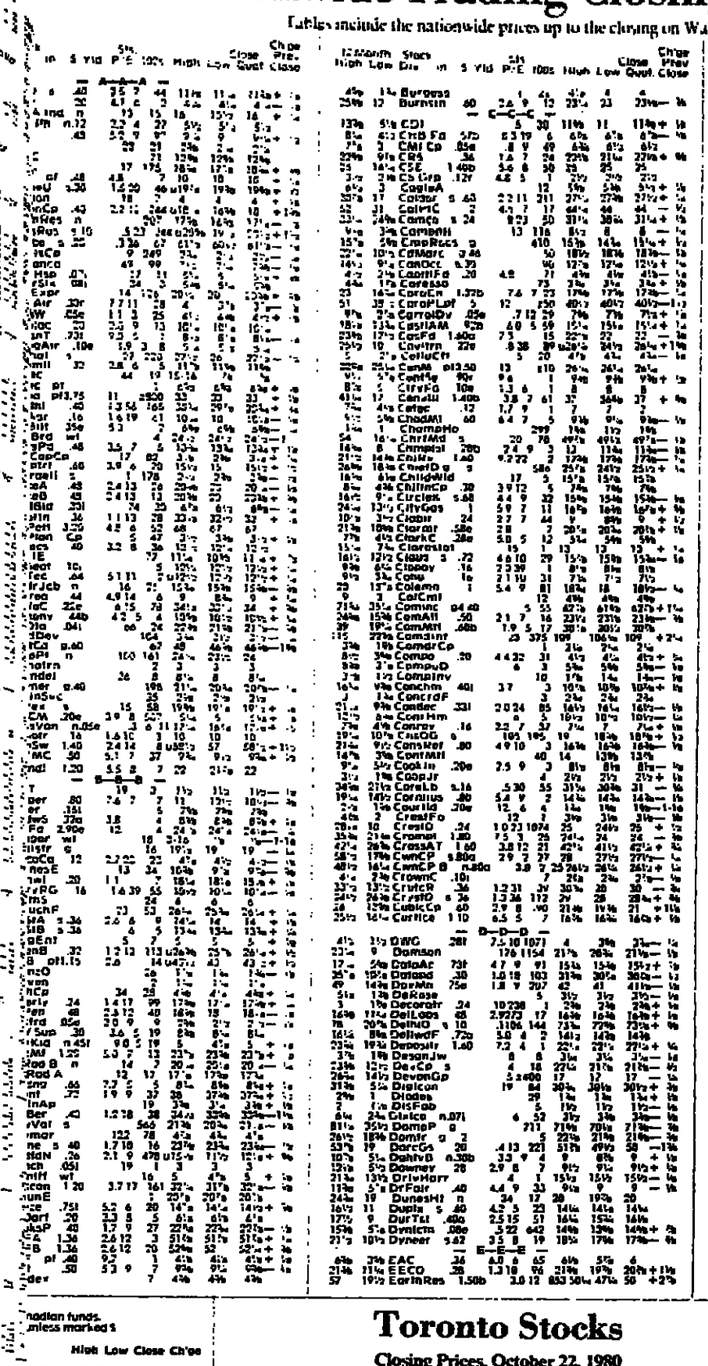
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AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 22

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.



Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 22, 1980

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 22, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
8777 Bok Mont	528½	28¾	28⅞	+ ½
303 Can Cmt	512¾	12½	12½	
3600 Canron	514½	14½	14½	–1
2800 Can Bath	519½	18¾	19¼	+ ¼
14070 Dom TstA	515¾	15¼	15¾	
7750 FCA Int	358	345	350	+5
2547 NatBk Can	513	13	13	+ ¼
9550 Power (Can E	518¾	18½	18¾	+ ¼
4457 Royal Bk	554¼	53¼	53½	— ¼

Total Sales 1,130,860 shares.

Canadian Indexes

October 22, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	486.48	488.63
Toronto	2,287.70	2,364.40

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 Index.
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International Herald Tribune

1887-1980



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x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. v—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

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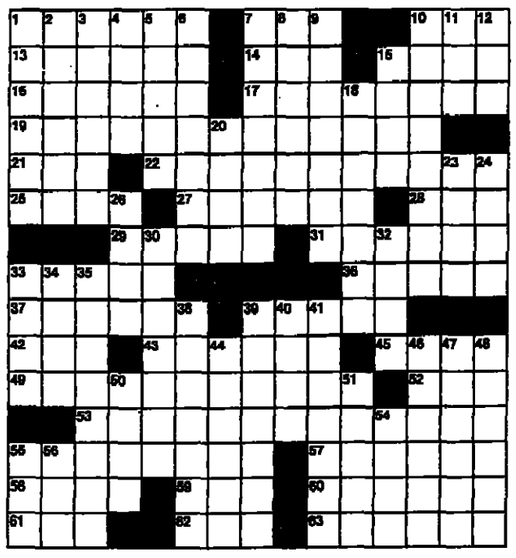
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ACROSS

1 Musician or dancer
7 Acid
10 Remiss
13 Clean up leaves again
14 Arrival-time abbr.
15 Tipple
16 Critter
17 Hoodwinked
19 Receiving two pensions
21 Beard of grain
22 —— inflation (campaign issue)
25 Snicker follower
27 Moon goddess
28 From —— Z
29 French poodle's paw
31 Shade of pink
33 Where Apia is
36 "—— evil . . ."
37 Red Cross need
39 Vinegars
42 Loser to Holmes
43 Fallacy
45 Chop down
49 Marches, Indian style
52 New Mexico Indian
53 Sloop
55 Duenna
57 Broadway title
58 Eye part
59 Season at Cannes
60 Poetic regions
61 Actor Dullio —— Prete
62 Ending for Siam
63 Lady of Spain

DOWN

1 Plowed fields at haciendas
2 *Eclat*
3 Being three in one
4 Metrical foot
5 Old Norse bard
6 Bony fish
7 Plain, as handwriting
8 Salt or sugar
9 Throws cold water on
10 Off-the-tee phase of golf
11 Hairy or Barbary
12 ——out (removed)
15 Morrison or Tennille
18 Area in Asia and Africa
20 MacDonald-Eddy offering
23 *Pour* —— (overwhelm)
24 —— avail (useless)
26 Heroic verse
30 Pooh creator
32 Ferdinand creator
33 Health clubs
34 "—— Want for Christmas . . ."
35 Kin of a topgallant
38 To—— (somewhat)
39 Receiver of property title, in law
40 ——-de-sac (blind alleys)
41 Ipecacs, e.g.
44 Feast —— (Purim)
46 Husky driver
47 Berlin songs
48 Julius of songdom
50 Prepares fish for cooking
51 Edge through a crowd
54 Lincoln or Susan B. Anthony
55 El ——, saga hero
56 Otho's govt.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

B	A	S	S		S	H	A	N	A		E	P	H	A
O	S	L	O		M	A	B	E	L		C	L	E	M
S	E	A	M		E	M	B	O	U	C	H	U	R	E
C	A	M	E	L	L	I	A		M	A	I	S	O	N
			H	A	L	T		L	I	M	N			
S	T	R	O	P	S		C	O	N	S	U	M	E	R
C	R	E	W	S		S	A	B	U		S	I	L	O
R	O	M			I	N	R	E	M			R	A	P
O	V	I	D		N	E	E	D		M	A	T	T	E
D	E	T	E	C	T	E	D		P	O	T	H	E	R
			F	A	R	R		D	O	L	T			
S	O	I	R	E	E		B	U	T	T	R	E	S	S
E	M	B	O	N	P	O	I	N	T		A	L	O	E
M	A	I	S		I	R	E	N	E		C	A	F	E
I	N	S	T		D	A	R	E	D		T	S	A	R

WEATHER

	HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F			HIGH C	HIGH F	LOW C	LOW F	
ALGRAVE	22	72	16	61	Cloudy	LOS ANGELES	27	81	14	57	Fair
AMSTERDAM	13	55	7	45	Foggy	MADRID	19	66	3	37	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	1	34	Fair	MANILA	28	82	23	73	Foggy
ATHENS	20	68	15	59	Storms	MEXICO CITY	20	68	11	52	Cloudy
AUCKLAND	21	70	14	57	Cloudy	MIAMI	30	86	24	75	Cloudy
BANGKOK	29	84	26	79	Showers	MILAN	16	61	3	37	Cloudy
BEIRUT	32	90	21	70	Fair	MONTREAL	6	43	-1	30	Cloudy
BELGRADE	13	55	7	45	Cloudy	MOSCOW	8	46	2	36	Overcast
BERLIN	13	55	5	41	Overcast	MUNICH	12	54	-1	30	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	17	63	9	48	Cloudy	NASSAU	30	86	23	73	Fair
BUCHAREST	14	57	8	46	Overcast	NEW DELHI	34	93	22	72	Fair
BUDAPEST	12	54	-1	30	Cloudy	NEW YORK	17	62	8	46	Fair
BUENOS AIRES	24	75	6	43	Fair	NICE	19	66	10	50	Fair
CAIRO	32	90	20	68	Fair	OSLO	7	45	-6	21	Fair
CASABLANCA	24	29	18	64	Fair	PARIS	14	57	7	45	Overcast
COPENHAGEN	9	48	0	32	Foggy	PEKING	12	54	8	46	Foggy
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	10	50	Fair	PRAGUE	11	52	0	32	Cloudy
DUBLIN	13	55	12	54	Rain	RIO DE JANEIRO	29	84	25	77	Foggy
EDINBURGH	10	50	8	46	Rain	ROME	19	66	8	46	Fair
FLORENCE	22	72	5	41	Fair	SAN PAULO	33	91	20	68	Foggy
FRANKFURT	12	54	2	36	Foggy	SEOUL	13	55	2	36	Fair
GENEVA	12	54	0	32	Foggy	SINGAPORE	30	86	23	73	Foggy
HELSINKI	6	43	0	32	Rain	STOCKHOLM	6	43	-1	30	Fair
H.C. MINH CITY	28	82	20	68	Cloudy	SYDNEY	19	66	12	54	Cloudy
HONG KONG	26	79	24	75	Cloudy	TAIPEI	28	82	21	70	Foggy
HOUSTON	24	75	12	54	Cloudy	TEHRAN	16	61	7	45	Fair
ISTANBUL	22	72	16	61	Fair	TEL AVIV	31	88	17	63	Fair
JAKARTA	32	90	24	75	Cloudy	TOKYO	19	66	15	59	Overcast
JERUSALEM	29	84	16	61	Fair	TUNIS	22	72	10	50	Fair
JOHANNESBURG	29	84	16	61	Cloudy	VIENNA	13	55	-1	30	Fair
LAS PALMAS	25	77	20	68	Cloudy	WARSAW	11	52	6	43	Overcast
LIMA	22	72	16	61	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	22	72	10	50	Fair
LISBON	22	72	13	55	Foggy	ZURICH	9	48	1	34	Foggy
LONDON	16	61	11	52	Overcast						

Readings from the previous 24 hours.

RADIO NEWSCASTS

BBC WORLD SERVICE

Broadcasts at 0000, 0200, 0300, 0400, 0500, 0600, 0700, 0800, 0900, 1100, 1300, 1400, 1700, 1800, 2000, 2200, 2300 (All times GMT).

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: 648KHz and 463M Medium Wave. 5.975, 6.050, 7.120, 7.185, 7.255, 9.410, 9.750, 12.095 and 15.070 KHz in the 49, 41, 31, 25 and 19 meter bands.

East Africa: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.660, 17.885, 15.420, 12.095, 11.820, 9.580, 7.120 and 6.050 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 24, 25, 31, 42 and 49 meter bands.

North and North West Africa: 25.650, 21.470, 15.070, 11.750, 9.410, 7.130 and 5.975 KHz in the 11, 13, 19, 25, 31, 42 and 50 meter bands.

Southern Africa: 25.650, 21.660, 17.880, 15.400, 11.820, 9.410, 7.185 and 6.005 KHz in the 11, 13, 16, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 49 meter bands.

Middle East: 1323KHz and 227M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.710, 17.770, 15.310, 11.760, 9.410, 7.140, 6.120 and 3.990 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 42, 49 and 75 meter bands.

Southern Asia: 1413KHz and 212M Medium Wave. 25.650, 21.550, 17.770, 15.310, 11.750, 9.600, 7.180 and 6.195 KHz in the 11, 13, 14, 19, 25, 31, 41 and 48 meter bands.

East and South East Asia: 25.650, 17.790, 15.310, 11.865, 9.570, 6.195 and 3.915 KHz in the 11, 16, 19, 25, 31, 48 and 76 meter bands. Also for Singapore only: 88.900 KHz VHF.

VOICE OF AMERICA

The Voice of America broadcasts world news in English on the hour and at 28 minutes after the hour during varying periods to different regions.

Suggested frequencies:

Western Europe: KHz 15.245, 7.325, 6.040, 5.955, 3.980, 1.197, 792, 11.760, 9.760, 1.296 in the 19.7, 41.1, 49.5, 50.4, 75.7, 251 (medium wave), 379 (medium wave), 25.5, 30.7 and 232 (medium wave) meter bands.

Middle East: KHz 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.200, 6.040, 1.260 in the 19.7, 25.2, 30.7, 41.7, 49.7, 238 meter bands.

East Asia and Pacific: KHz 17.820, 17.740, 15.290, 11.760, 9.770, 26.000, 6.110 and 1.575 on the 14, 16.9, 19.6, 25.5, 30.7, 11.5, 49.2, 190 meter bands.

South Asia: KHz 21.540, 17.740, 15.205, 11.915, 9.760, 7.105 on the 13.9, 16.9, 19.7, 25.2, 30.7 and 42.2 meter bands.

Africa: KHz 26.040, 21.660, 17.870, 15.330, 11.915, 9.740 7.280, 6.125, 5.995, 3.990 on the 11.5, 13.8, 16.8, 19.6, 25.2, 30.8, 41.2, 49, 50, 75.2 meter bands.

Rampaging Deer Wreaks Revenge In Maryland Hunting Goods Store

The Associated Press

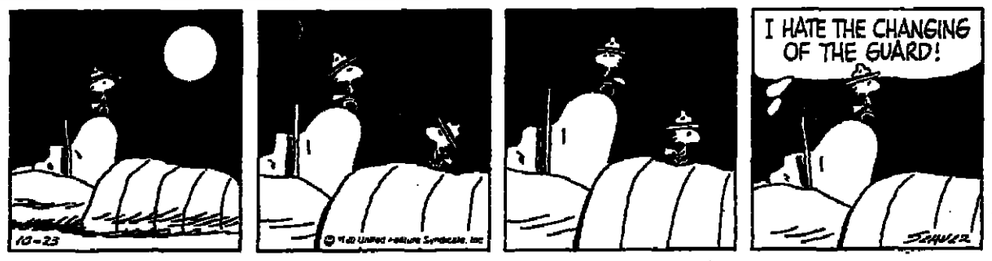
COCKEYSVILLE, Md. — The buck stopped here, smashed a show window advertising hunting licenses, and set about wrecking a sporting goods store.

As if it were out for revenge, the deer demolished the front window of the sporting goods store Tuesday morning, then rampaged through the place, breaking several expensive fishing rods and a glass counter. It took its leave through the same shattered window, suffering a few small cuts.

Fred Forsyth, the store manager, said that he thought vandals were at work when he heard the window break about 7 a.m.

Mr. Forsyth managed to lock the deer in a separate storage room where it was hiding behind a large refrigerator when two policemen arrived. Seeing itself outnumbered, the deer leaped through the window and disappeared into the nearby woods.

PEANUTS



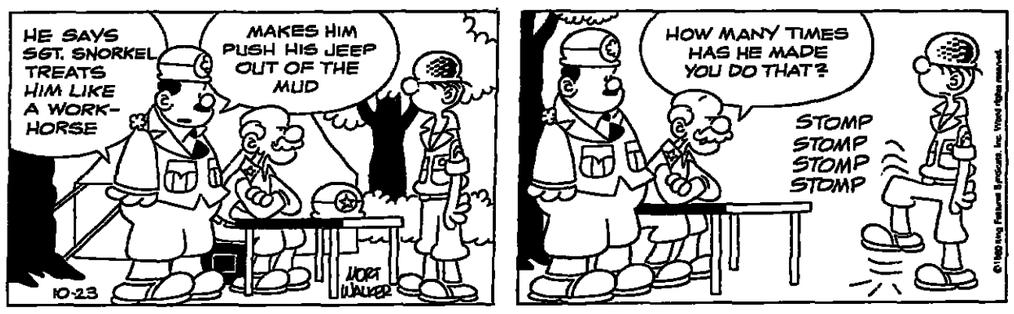
B.C.



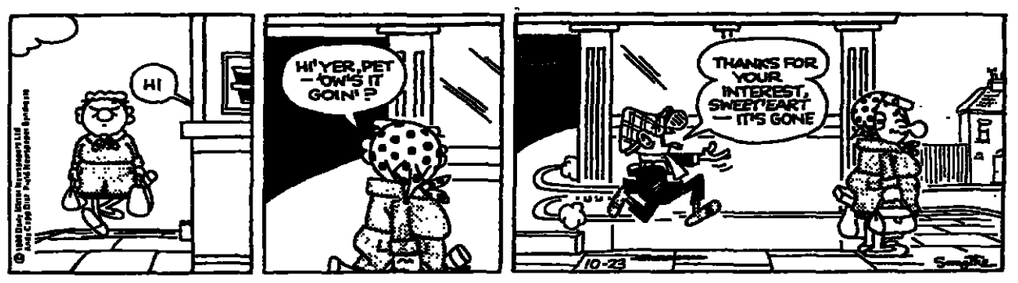
BLONDIE



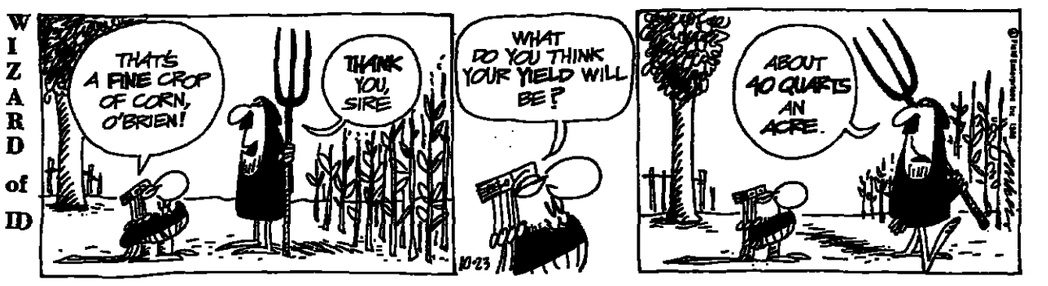
BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



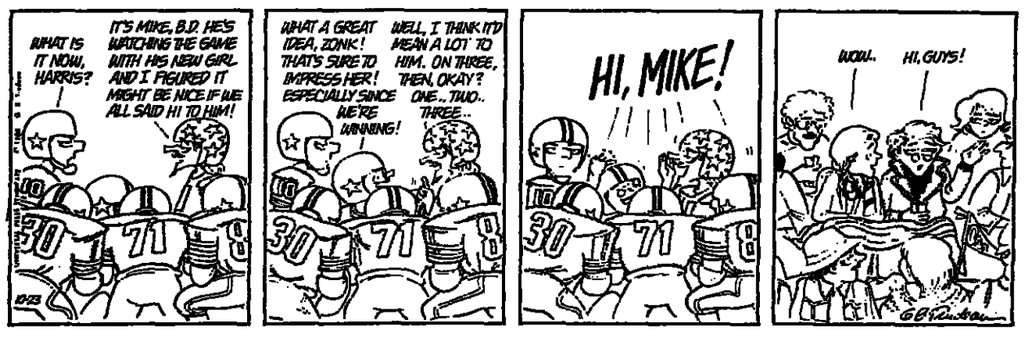
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

VEELA

MULAB

BLIMER

CLIPAD



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: ○○○○ ○○○○

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CEASE GRIME DOOMED HECKLE
Answer: Why the circus man who was shot out of the cannon is no longer working— HE WAS DISCHARGED

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

BOOKS

ROGER FRY
Art and Life

By Frances Spalding. University of California Press. 304 pp. $19.50.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

VIRGINIA WOOLF, writing to her sister Vanessa in 1928, pronounced Roger Fry "the only civilized man I have ever met." This seems a little hard on T.S. Eliot, Bertrand Russell and John Maynard Keynes, to mention but three of the many illustrious men whom Virginia Woolf had come to know in the course of a lifetime filled with distinguished figures of both sexes. But her esteem for Fry was apparently sincerely felt.

Exactly 40 years have passed since the publication of the ill-fated "Roger Fry: A Biography," the book that gave Woolf so much trouble and may even have hastened her death. In the long interim, everything has changed utterly and become paradoxical in the extreme. Bloomsbury is now the rage among the academics and the publicists whom Bloomsbury so much despised. And something similar has occurred in the arena of the visual arts that was Roger Fry's special concern.

A Shallow Victory

Fry's campaign to win recognition for modern art has, in fact, suffered a stranger fate than any that he could have envisioned. It has been won, of course — more triumphantly than he could ever have dared hope. But it has also, in a sense, been lost too. His beloved Cezanne is no longer denied a place among the great masters. But this victory, in which Fry played so large a role, has proved to be a more shallow one than it at first seemed. For it has been followed by a revival of the 19th-century Salon painters whose influence and prestige Fry battled so vigorously to destroy. Little did he imagine that the day would come when the masters of the avant-garde — among whom Cezanne was considered the greatest — and the votaries of the Salon style would be thrown together in major exhibitions and museum installations. For Roger Fry, Cezanne and his academic opponents in the Salon were divided by profound spiritual as well as aesthetic differences, and a perception of these differences was deemed to be crucial to a real understanding of art itself.

It is a rich and timely but difficult subject, then, that Frances Spalding has undertaken to write about in this new biography. The good news is that she has handled it with a larger measure of intelligence, candor and art-historical knowledge than has ever before been brought to it. Fry's ideas, which underwent some rapid changes in his meteoric career, are traced here with an exemplary lucidity. His complex relations with Bloomsbury are naturally described at length. So are the activities of the Omega workshop, Fry's venture into the world of commercial decoration. His work as a connoisseur of early Italian paintings, the field in which he earned his first renown and published his first book, is not, however, given quite as much attention as it deserves. It was this work, undertaken before Bloomsbury or modern art entered his life, that brought Fry into friendly contact with Bernard Berenson — a friendship that eventually foundered when disagreements, ostensibly scholarly in nature, posed a threat to Berenson's authority and thus to the income he derived from advising millionaire collectors on their purchases.

It seems odd, in any case, that there is no account of the money Fry realized from his own extensive activities in the art market. All his life Fry bought and sold works of art and frequently advised wealthy collectors on their acquisitions, but Spalding remains remarkably incurious about the actual sums involved or even about the nature of the transactions they entailed. He seems always to have enjoyed the generous support of his rich Quaker parents, and his writings, his lectures and his museum work brought him additional income, of course. But Fry's expenses must have been high. For his own family he designed and built a large house in the country, employed for a time a household staff of five, including a Swiss governess for his children, entertained frequently, traveled incessantly, maintained his wife for much of her life in a mental institution and also kept up various residences and studios in London. Much of his own money went into the Omega workshop, too. Spalding never explains how he managed it all.

Even less satisfactory is her account of Fry's activities in the United States. Late in 1904 Fry journeyed to New York to raise money for The Burlington Magazine, the art journal he was to serve for many years as an editor and contributor. He was also looking for a job — as director of the Metropolitan Museum. When that post went to another Englishman — Sir Caspar Purdon Clarke — Fry promptly accepted the second spot. "The salary, at £1,600 per annum," writes Spalding, "had the additional attraction of a travel allowance to allow for six months of the year being spent in Europe, and a proviso stated that on top of his commitment to the Metropolitan he would be allowed to continue to write and lecture." As Spalding acknowledges, it was "an excellent offer," and Fry was glad to have it.

He hadn't yet met the museum's new president, however — the legendary J.P. Morgan. He was invited to travel to Washington in Morgan's private railway car to meet this formidable personage and attend a dinner at which President Theodore Roosevelt would be present. No doubt impressed by the display of Morgan's immense wealth, Fry immediately attempted to renegotiate his salary. He now demanded £2,400 — ostensibly to free him of the need to earn outside income. Morgan was understandably furious and the deal was shattered.

Eventually Fry did work out an arrangement with the museum and served as a sort of absentee curator. What we never get from Spalding's account is a definitive analysis of Fry's contribution to the museum, which seems to have been crucial. What we do get is the full measure of Fry's contempt for the upper-class American social milieu he was obliged to frequent in the course of his work for the Met. The truth is, Fry was an awful snob about most of the Americans he met, and Spalding seems scarcely to have noticed. She seems to think it was perfectly proper, too, for Fry to have reneged on his initial agreement with the museum. Wasn't Morgan, after all, known to be a scoundrel? As a guide to the nuances of character, Spalding is not always to be relied upon.

She is also misleading about Fry's views on American painting. She quotes from a letter in which he gives a low opinion of 19th-century American landscape painting — "the damned thing will have to be faced, and all I can hope to do [at the Met] is to exclude the worst and ultimately keep it in a thoroughly disinfected room by itself" — but she fails to point out that he also wrote a very admiring essay on the work of Albert Pinkham Ryder.

A Full Account

If she remains reticent about money and more than a little reluctant to face up to Fry's snobbery, she is hardly silent about Fry's sex life. Unlike many of his Bloomsbury friends, Fry was unrepentantly heterosexual. From his first important affair with the mother of a girl whose love he failed to win to his last liaison with a woman rescued from a *menage a trois*, we are given a full account of Fry's every escapade. There is the story of his sad and difficult marriage, of course, and his passionate affair with Vanessa Bell and — *inter alia* — an episode with a French girl that resulted in her suicide. All of this is described with a good deal of feeling, even though Spalding never pauses to examine the character or personality of the man who was so much admired as a friend and so frequently rejected as a lover.

There are other faults with the book. Far too much attention is lavished on Fry's failed career as a painter. And Spalding's prose is not exactly a sparkling instrument. But about the most essential matters she is admirable. At the height of his influence, Fry upheld a position — the formalist position that refuses to acknowledge the role of "content" in art — that has remained a powerful force in criticism down to the present day. Spalding elucidates the development of Fry's critical position (and its shortcomings) with a splendid precision. Her book is thus a contribution to something more than the history of Bloomsbury — though it is important in that respect, too. It illuminates an area of 20th-century thought that continues to hold us in thrall.

Hilton Kramer is chief art critic of The New York Times.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

NORTH-SOUTH reached an ideal contract of seven clubs after their opponents had saved over six clubs. One point to note is the five-club bid, a Roman key card response — showing none or three of the five key cards (the aces and the trump king). Another point is East's late entry into the fray with six diamonds, demanding a save in a major suit.

In normal circumstances seven clubs would roll in, because South can ruff his spade loser in the North hand. But West led the diamond three, and East ruffed. He returned a heart to give the defense 300 points.

In the replay, the score was also 300, but for North-South, not East-West. West jumped to three diamonds over the two club response, partly because the one diamond opening was Precision. This was doubled and down two, losing four trumps and a trick in each black suit.

NORTH (D)
♠A
♡K732
◇A10872
♣KJ9

WEST
♠QJ753
♡—
◇KQ96543
♣7

EAST
♠K10842
♡10865
◇—
♣653

SOUTH
♠96
♡AQJ9
◇J
♣AQ10842

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

North	East	South	West
1◇	Pass	2♣	Pass
3♣	Pass	4 N.T.	Pass
5♣	Pass	5 N.T.	Pass
6♣	6◇	Pass	6♠
Pass	Pass	7♣	Dbl.
Pass	Pass	Pass	

West led the diamond three.

BOOKS

hillies Defeat Royals, 4-1, to Win First Series Ever



Associated Press

op U.L. Washington's foot is off the bag as he takes second baseman Frank White's rd-inning attempt to force Phils' Bob Boone. White was given an error on the play, ter scored the first of the inning's two runs. The Phils took the Series by winning, 4-1.

By Thomas Boswell
Washington Post Service

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 21 — The Philadelphia Phillies' life passed before their eyes Tuesday night. All 97 years of it.

In the eighth and ninth innings of Game 6 of the World Series, the Phillies not only had to beat the Kansas City Royals; they had to defeat their own history and renounce a century of baseball anti-tradition.

The heartbreak Phillies, the team born in 1883 and without a World Series victory since, won that championship Tuesday night, beating the Royals, 4-1, at packed and delirious Veterans Stadium.

But it wasn't easy.

It was a gut-wrencher, the granddaddy of pressure finishes. Every bad memory, every fear from a century of failure reached up and had a chance to choke the Phils.

The Royals loaded the bases with two outs in the eighth. But Tug McGraw, who saved the victory for seven-inning pitcher Steve Carlton, got cleanup man Hal McRae to ground out.

Nothing

In the ninth, the Royals again loaded the bases, this time with one out. Make no mistake: McGraw had nothing — he was worn out. He bounced curves in the dirt. He threw fast balls head-high. His screwball had such a lazy break that hitters lashed at it at will.

But he escaped, largely because 39-year-old Pete Rose made one of the most reflexively inspirational defensive plays since Billy Martin made his streaking catch of a pop-up more than 25 years ago.

Frank White hit a first pitch pop-up near the Phil dugout. Catcher Bob Boone had it easily in his glove, but squeezed too soon and it flipped out. But Rose was there. In a tenth of a second, he earned the whole $3.2 million the Phils are paying him for four years' work. Rose's glove-hand flicked out: He caught the ball knee-high — just as it was falling into the dugout.

Fated

The next batter was Willie Wilson. Perhaps his fate was sealed. He gave up long ago, a beaten man after 11 Series strikeouts. McGraw gunned him down, fanning him for a Series-record 12th time as the Vet erupted.

Philadelphia was in a tizzy all day in anticipation that its Phillies, baseball's 97-year weaklings, finally might win it all. But the players' concerns were more pragmatic. In particular, both sides wondered if the Royals should start their young, 6-foot-7 righthander, Rich Gale, over veteran southpaw Paul Splittorff.

Certainly, it looked as if the streak of managerial ill fortune haunting K.C.'s Jim Frey was still intact when the Phils knocked out Gale with none out in the third inning, although they wound up with only two runs. Gale was star-crossed, to be sure, but he created much of his own bad luck. First, he committed the unpardonable sin of walking the No. 9 batter — in this case Bob Boone — to open the inning.

Then the Royals' usually solid infield started playing like it had delirium tremors. Swift Lonnie Smith hit a grounder to White's left that White had no chance of turning into a double play. White's flip to second for a force was a bit to the outfield side, but shouldn't have been a problem, since shortstop U.L. Washington had no reason to try a quick pivot.

The Phantom

But Washington, through force of habit, made the "phantom pivot," trying to cut to a millisecond the time he brushed the bag with his toe and caught the ball. American League Umpire Bill Kunkel called Boone safe at second.

With two on and none out, the Phils wanted to let Rose try a sacrifice bunt. The Royals tried to get tricky. Three times, George Brett charged from third and Washington covered third as the Royals gambled that Rose would not slap a grounder through the open hole at short — and that they could get a force at third if he bunted.

But Gale didn't throw strikes, falling behind, 3-1. When Rose finally did bunt a 3-1 pitch, the Royals had forgotten their trickiness. Brett, in particular, was frozen; by the time he scooped up the ball, Rose had beaten out his bunt for a hit that loaded the bases.

Mike Schmidt, voted the Series' most valuable player, completed the rally by drilling a clean single to right — his second clutch hit to the opposite field in the Series — to score two runs.

Gale was gone, Renie Martin on. The right-handed curve-baller escaped the none-out jam with amazing ease. Bake McBride popped to second, Luzinski (hitless in the Series) lined to Brett and Maddox flied to right.

Legendary Lefty

But that 2-0 margin looked huge against Carlton, who, for the first time in roughly a month, was the "Lefty" of legend — 249 career wins and more strikeouts (2,969) than any southpaw in baseball history. Five days' rest can do wonders for a future Hall of Famer.

The symbol of all Royal frustration and unfulfilled expectation was Wilson, who, having struck out in the first, also fanned in the third. That gave gave him 11 whiffs for the Series, breaking the six-game record and tying the seven-game mark. Perhaps never in history has a player coming off such a mammoth statistical season (.326, 230 hits, 79 steals) had such a humiliatingly inept Series.

Master Builder

By contrast, Carlton was trying to build the sort of post-season masterpiece game that has never been his. He entered Game 6 with a 3-3 post-season record and a mark of 29 runs allowed in 58 innings. Not bad. Yet not quite up to Carlton standards.

But in front of the biggest baseball crowd in the history of the Vet — 65,838 — Carlton had all his tools: The excellent fastball, the sweeping curve to lefthanders and the slider that has made him the baseball's winningest pitcher over the last eight years.

Only one Royal tactic — stalling — had the slightest effect. Carlton's professional world is the pursuit of perfect concentration. He meditates before games and even wears cotton in his ears while he pitches. His renowned silence is a way of blocking out everything that might distract or annoy him.

In the second, the Royals had their best chance for early blood when Amos Otis tormented Carlton as he primped between pitches — and drew a walk. When Carlton then walked Willie Aikens, also on a 3-2 pitch, Kansas City had hope.

But hitting Carlton and waiting him out are different matters. Catcher John Wathan hit a perfect double-play ball to end the inning.

Near-Perfect

Seldom has Carlton been nearer perfection, fanning seven in the first six shutout innings and giving up only two rinky-dink ground-ball hits — a chop in the shortstop hole by Washington in the fourth and a hopper into center by Wathan (this time with nobody on) — in the fifth.

When the Phils scored a third run in the fifth off Martin, it almost seemed superfluous. Smith cracked a single to center, then gave Otis some of the Royals' own medicine as he legged the hit into a double. A long Pete Rose fly moved him to third. After Martin walked Schmidt, Frey finally summoned Splittorff. But McBride's dribbler squirted past the mound to short as Smith sprinted home for a 3-0 margin.

In the sixth, the Phils added another run as Larry Bowa and Boone took encore bows. Bowa banged a double over the head of Wilson, who had been playing him tauntingly shallow in left all Series. Boone smacked an RBI single over shortstop for a 4-0 lead.

That seemed a huge margin for Carlton as he went to the eighth, despite the fact that he is 35 and had worked 327 innings in 1980. Wathan began the inning with a walk. When humble Jose Cardenal, batting .000 for the Series (0-for-8), stroked a single to left, Manager Dallas Green had seen enough. He waved for McGraw, the man who has saved the Phillies all year and bedeviled the Royals all Series.

Gamble

It was a gamble, removing one of the era's great pitchers while he was working on a shutout, especially since McGraw has worked in eight of the Phils' 10 postseason games. But Green has made dangerous and unpopular moves all season.

McGraw didn't have much — less than Carlton after the starter's 109th and last pitch. Frank White, 2-for-24, popped up, of course. But Wilson walked to loaded the bases with one out.

The crowd had to be aware of the Phillies' 97-year lifetime: All the years at Baker Bowl with no world championship, all the years at Shibe Park/Connie Mack Stadium with no world championship, all 10 years at Veterans Stadium and still no ultimate triumph.

When Washington hit a sacrifice fly to left, cutting the lead to 4-1, all eyes were on the man walking to the plate: Brett.

Truly a Phillie?

McGraw, who became the first pitcher of 1980 to fan Brett on consecutive at-bats, during Game 5, got ahead 1-2. But Brett ripped a curve on one hop into the first-base hole. Manny Trillo made a phenomenal play and threw to first. But Rose got his feet tangled, stumbled and missed the bag by an inch. Was it possible? Had even Rose truly become a Phillie?

That brought up McRae, with a 1980 Series average of .450 and a .450 average in the two Series he played in as a Cincinnati Red. The count went 3-2; then McRae, representing the go-ahead run, fouled off three pitches.

For the fourth time, all three runners got a jump. A single into the appropriate gap could produce three runs and a tie.

But, like a drowning man breaking through the surface, the Phillies finally could breathe again. It was not a nightmare from decades past. Just a harmless grounder to second: Trillo to Rose.

The Phillies danced off the field — as though the eighth inning were really the ninth.



AP

Tug McGraw

Life Imitates Art: McGraw's a Tug

The Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA — Nobody works harder than Tug McGraw, the Philadelphia Phillie reliever who was brought his team through more late-inning jams — his Tuesday-night effort bringing the Phils the World Series championship — than any pitcher on the staff.

That's according to the Taylor & Lighterago Co., the oldest tugboat company on the Delaware River, which saw fit to rename one of its staunchest vessels the Tug McGraw. "Tugs are the workhorse of the port, and he's the workhorse of the Phillies," said Tom Dixon of the Philadelphia Port Corporation.

The Tug McGraw, formerly the Tanda 12, is an 1,800-horsepower, 93-foot craft. After its rechristening Tuesday, it cruised along the Delaware to a salute by fireboats of the Philadelphia Marine Fire Department.

iladelphia: Urban Renewal

orge Veesey
Times Service

PHIA — Joyous and elphia Phillies fans a century of failure tems by screaming as they filed from m.

tevented from mak- tacle of themselves ve display of dogs, ice in riot helmets e field in the final ouraging anybody o tear up the artifi- of the athletes.

lear signal, the fans heled their glee into — a true civic cel- stood and cheered Series victory ever red-and-white-clad been a long time," ri of Tamaqua, Pa. obably knew of the s in a World Series, bably remembered p by the Yankees s could recite chap- f the horrible col-

lapse in 1964, when the Phillies led by 4½ games with eight to play and finished second.

"Oh, it was awful in 1964," said Sister Marita Louise, principal of the St. Mary's School in Phoenixville, Pa., who remembers studying at college in 1964 as the Phillies went into a 10-game slump.

"I hope nobody gets hurt," she said as the crowds filed in with physical exuberance long before game time, many carrying plastic soda containers filled with liquids that in many cases probably did not contain soda.

A lot of alcohol was certainly consumed, but it did not appear to affect the good humor of the fans as the Phillies took an early lead and sweated out the usual Tug McGraw finale. There were almost no disturbances in the grandstand and only a few rolls of toilet paper or firecrackers were thrown during or after the game.

Near the end of the game, as emotions rose, more than 400 city police officers, supplementing hundreds of a beefed-up security force, trudged into prominent positions along the field. Ushers would not permit anybody to enter the field-level seats without the proper ticket, discouraging mad rushes by fans at the final out.

No More Second Fiddle

Earlier, one fan had set the note for the Phillies' victory. Ted Preston, a patent attorney, who was buying a Phillie button at a downtown corner — where red-and-white souvenirs were selling fast — told how all his friends and family were caught up in the Phils' success:

"I don't want to sound like a classical-music snob, but I've always said that the only first-place team we have is the Philadelphia Orchestra. But now maybe I'm going to lose my line."

As a victim of its location between New York and Washington, Philadelphia is sometimes obscured. And in addition to the traditional baseball futility (spelled with a "ph" by generations of headline writers and fans), there has often been distress over the lack of a National Football League championship since 1960, although the Eagles have been in the playoffs the last two years.

Respectability

The Philadelphia Warriors won National Basketball Association titles in 1947 and 1956, and the 76ers won once with Wilt Chamberlain, in 1967, but none with Julius Erving and the current cast.

The expansion hockey team, the Flyers, brought respectability to Philadelphia by winning the Stanley Cup in 1974 and 1975 and finishing second in 1576 and 1980. And throughout the stadium and city Tuesday, that kind of respectability was renewed by the achievement of its baseball team.

ox Score

	PHILA	ab	r	h	bi
3	LSmith lf	4	2	1	0
1	Gross lf	0	0	0	0
3	Rose 1b	4	0	2	0
3	Schmidt 3b	3	0	1	2
3	McBride rf	4	0	0	1
3	Luzinski dh	4	0	0	0
3	GMaddox cf	4	0	2	0
3	Trillo 2b	4	0	0	0
3	Bowa ss	4	1	1	0
3	Boone c	2	1	1	1
	Total	33	4	9	4

000	000	010— 1
002	011	00x— 4

P—Kansas City 1, Philadelphia 9. Philadelphia 7.
Bowa. SF—Washington.

	IP	H	R	ER	BB	SO
	2	4	2	1	1	1
2	1-3	1	1	1	1	0
1	2-3	4	1	1	0	0
	1	0	0	0	0	2
	1	0	0	0	0	0
7		4	1	1	3	7
9		3	0	0	2	2

batters in the third.
ne batter in the seventh.
batters in the eighth.

tandings

CONFERENCE
ic Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	3	1	.750	—
	3	2	.600	½
	4	3	.571	½
	2	2	.500	1
	1	4	.200	2½

al Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	4	1	.800	—
	4	1	.800	—
	4	2	.667	½
	2	3	.667	2
	2	5	.286	3
	0	6	.000	4½

CONFERENCE
st Division

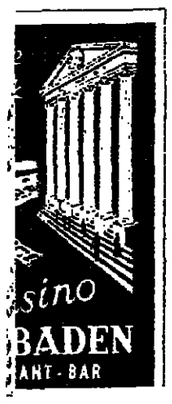
	W	L	Pct.	GB
	5	1	.833	—
	3	3	.500	2
	3	3	.500	2
	2	4	.333	3
	2	5	.286	3½
	1	5	.167	4

c Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
	5	1	.833	—
	5	1	.833	—
	4	2	.667	1
	3	3	.500	2
	2	3	.400	2½
	1	4	.200	3½

y's Results
oo 97 (R. Williams 27, Russon 18)
oland 95 (Mac. Johnson 28, 4, Ford 12),
117 (Malone 41, Reid 22;

79 (Johnson 21, Adams 17;
61.
Diego 120 (Gervin 31, Olster 22).
116 (Davis 30, McGinnis 20).
nsas City 111 (Free 28, Lusriwaither 24).
Angeles 103 (Owens 18, 16; Abdul-Jabbar 25, Nix-



Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in The Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, season's records and total points.

1.Alabama (57)	6-0-0	1,259
2.Texas (2)	5-0-0	1,147
3.UCLA (4)	5-0-0	1,106
4.NotreDame	5-0-0	1,042
5.Georgia	6-0-0	990
6.FloridaState	6-1-0	901
7.NorthCarolina	6-0-0	833
8.So.California	5-0-1	817
9.Nebraska	5-1-0	735
10.Ohio State	5-1-0	728
11.Baylor	6-0-0	595
12.Pittsburgh	5-1-0	571
13.PennState	5-1-0	508
14.SouthCarolina	6-1-0	447
15.Arkansas	6-1-0	426
16.Missouri	5-1-0	344
17.Oklahoma	3-2-0	238
18.Washington	5-1-0	147
19.BrighamYoung	5-1-0	106
20.So.Mississippi	6-0-0	71

United Press International

NEW YORK — The United Press International board of coaches' top 20 college football ratings after seven weeks, with first-place votes and records in parentheses.

1. Alabama (36) (6-0)	620
2. Texas (2) (5-0)	571
3. UCLA (3) (5-0)	532
4. Notre Dame (1) (5-0)	473
5. Georgia (6-0)	436
6. Florida St. (6-1)	377
7. North Carolina (6-0)	352
8. Nebraska (5-1)	315
9. Southern Cal (5-0-1)	293
10. Ohio State (5-1)	265
11. Pittsburgh (5-1)	198
12. Penn State (5-1)	172
13. Baylor (6-0)	159
14. Arkansas (6-1)	87
15. South Carolina (6-1)	74
16. Missouri (5-1)	44
17. Oklahoma (3-2)	43
18. Brigham Young (5-1)	26
19. Washington (5-1)	14
20. Southern Miss. (6-0)	13

Transactions

BASEBALL
National League

CHICAGO—Named Les Moss, Harry (Peanuts) Lowrey, Jack Hiatt, to the coaching staff. Announced that Billy Williams, Cookie Rojas and Gene Clines will be retained on the coaching staff.

BASKETBALL
National Basketball Association

DENVER—Activated James Ray, forward. Waived Jawann Oldham, center.

PHILADELPHIA—Activated Andrew Toney, guard. Waived Monti Davis, forward.

FOOTBALL
National Football League

NEW YORK JETS—Placed Jerry Holmes, cornerback, on the injured reserve list. Signed Saladin Martin, cornerback.

SAN FRANCISCO—Signed Gerard Williams, defensive back, and Ricky Patton, running back. Waived George Visger, defensive lineman, and Terry Anderson, running back.

HOCKEY
National Hockey League

NEW YORK RANGERS—Sent Tim Bothwell, defenseman, to New Haven of the American Hockey League.

COLLEGE

NORTHEAST LOUISIANA—Announced that John David Crow, athletic director-head football, resigned as athletic director immediately and will resign as football coach after this season. Thomas Eddelman, assistant athletic director, resigned.

MERCHANT MARINE ACADEMY— Fired Pete Carmichael, head football coach, effective at the end of the season.

Enigmatic Fog Thickens Around Ranger Coach Shero

By Gerald Eskenazi
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He remains a man of immense contrasts and depth — unknown by those around him.

Ambiguity is part of the Fred Shero mystique. His life is a series of little surprises: He possesses the finest winning percentage of any active coach in the National Hockey League, but his job — coaching the New York Rangers — has never been less secure.

This is the man whose system and theories brought the Stanley Cup to Philadelphia for the first time in 1974. That expertise worked again during the 1978-79 season — Shero's first as coach of the Rangers — when his team went to the Stanley Cup finals before losing in six games to the Montreal Canadiens.

Despite his success, he seems a fragile man, living under a virtual ultimatum from Sonny Werblin, who has told him: "You've got to get your act together. You're the best hockey coach in the business. But you've got to be in charge or we'll get someone who can."

Werblin, president of the Madison Square Garden Corp., discovered last season that Shero virtually never stepped on the ice during practice, that he wasn't there at all for some workouts, that Shero would be home within 15 minutes after a workout, that the coffee cup Shero often walked around with was not always filled with coffee, that discipline was becoming a problem and that virtually all authority had been given to Mike Nykoluk, his assistant.

Standard Procedure

To make it worse, the Rangers were having a mediocre season. What Werblin didn't know was that Shero had always operated this way.

Shero has been ordered by Werblin to spend more time on the ice. He is out there with Andre Beaulieu now. Nykoluk, who had hoped to replace Shero, is back home in Toronto. If Shero falters, he might return. Herb Brooks, the Olympic coach, is in Switzerland, but has ties to New York.

Is Shero afraid? "What most coaches don't realize — I do because I've been in there a long time — is your job is always in jeopardy," he says.

Shero stands erect at the Rangers' practice rink, appearing uncomfortable. He wears glasses. His face is purple-splotched from the cold. Men half his age — he will be 55 years old Thursday — are whizzing by. He points a few times, says a few things, talks to his assistants, and somehow the players respond.

Over the years, they usually have. His career NHL coaching record at the beginning of this season showed 386 victories, 212 losses, 116 ties, a .622 winning percentage. Only Scotty Bowman and Toe Blake, thanks to coaching the Canadiens, had better records.

To the current Rangers, it is like old times. That is, it is like 1978-79. That was when Shero took them from a losing season to the Stanley Cup finals for only the third time since 1940. They say he is back on skates, back instructing them. But their memories are faulty. Shero did not spend much time on the ice once training camp ended that first glorious season. Yet the team responded.



United Press International

Ranger Goalie John Davidson tries to cope — sticklessly.

'Violin and Boxing'

Is Shero an enigma? Of course. But so much about him is. On a biographical form with the Rangers, filled out in 1946 when he signed as a player, he was asked for his hobby. He wrote: "Violin and boxing."

Shero played three seasons as a Ranger and then put in several years as a minor leaguer, winding up as the most successful coach in New York's minor league operation.

His former teammate, and former boss, Emile Francis, remembered what life was like with Shero.

"He always spent a lot of time in libraries," says Francis, now the St. Louis Blues' president and general manager. Indeed, Shero likes to tell people: "I was the first, and still only, Ranger ever to have a New York City library card."

Despite winning records in the minors, Shero repeatedly was passed over for the Ranger coaching job. The whispers were that he drank. The Philadelphia Flyers hired him in 1971, and within four seasons his squads won two Stanley Cups.

What appeared to be cryptic, trancelike responses by Shero led to his nickname The Fog, one underscored by an event in Atlanta before a Flyers-Flames game when, claiming he did not know how it had happened, he was sent home with a black eye. In fact, he had been mugged in a bar.

Along with the order to spend more time on the ice at practice, Werblin has ordered Shero to cut down on his drinking. Asked if he felt Werblin's ultimatum was in line, Shero replied, "Yes. Yes."

Werblin says he was shocked to learn about Shero's drinking, although people around the team and around the league blamed the coach's inattention last season on drinking.

Slippery Slippers

"I don't know why I wasn't told," says Werblin. "I could have helped him. Look, that time he fell and broke his ribs, they told me he tripped over his slippers during Christmas."

Says Shero: "Players always drink. Coaches always drink. I just didn't confine mine to the board room."

"Are you drinking now?"

"Oh, not really."

"When you drink now, do you drink after games?"

"Yeah, after."

Details off the ice never seemed important to Shero.

For example, one of his first acts upon joining the Rangers — Werblin had hired him as coach and general manager — was to bring his friend, Mickey Keating, from Flin Flon, Manitoba.

Keating was going to be the new coach of the New Haven Nighthawks of the American League. What Shero had neglected to find out was that New Haven already had a coach with a long-term contract.

So Shero made Keating, a friendly, easy-going man whose last job had been coach of the Flin Flon Bombers, the de facto general manager of the $8-million-a-year Ranger operation, with the title of assistant general manager.

Shero has always operated within his own world and has made up the rules that worked for him. Take the occult.

He spent a year reading books on mysticism and the occult. He tried ESP on his players. "Everything I read, it's with the thought that I can improve the hockey team," says Shero. "I think I can transfer my thoughts. "Maybe wish the puck into the net."

To those around him, there is the feeling that when Shero speaks, he is saying something worthwhile. They don't always understand it, though. But they accept it on faith.

"I've known Fred for many years," says Beaulieu, the latest in the line of what was a Shero innovation in the National Hockey League: An assistant coach. "I've listened to him, but you've got to listen well. He knows what he's talking about. But it takes time to digest."

Indigestion

Beaulieu, who was a disciplinarian in the minors, came in the middle of the troubled 1979-80 season. "There were so many things happening," he says. "I didn't know which way to go. I didn't know if I had any authority."

It appears he has learned. One recent noontime, the day of a game, Beaulieu and Lars-Erik Sjoberg, the European scout, were in the coach's room at the rink. "I've got a dental appointment," said Shero, and left. Beaulieu pulled out a sheaf of papers with a diagram of a rink on each one. Then he drew pictures of how the Rangers should take the puck out of their end that night. "It's from our scouting reports," explained Beaulieu.

Shero says the workouts have been a success this season. He is trying to get conditioned responses from his players. "Like Pavlov," he says. "I want a higher level of intensity. In North American hockey we practice the same way every year — skate for 90 seconds or two minutes or whatever. The players know when the shift is coming to an end. They coast until then, and then they turn it on, like a boxer throwing punches the last 15 seconds of a round. Now we've got a horn, and they don't know when that horn will sound, 40 seconds, a minute 20 seconds, but they've got to go all out for the whole time."

He does not scream at the players. But now, as he looks at the final minutes of practice, he thinks about Ron Duguay, his erratic young forward who is distressed and playing out his option while receiving $80,000.

"Where is he?" asks Shero. On the ice, others still are working out. Duguay is in the locker room. But at least he is here. Last season there were missed practices, late practices, which exasperated Nykoluk. That was another reason Werblin wants Shero on the ice.

Practicing Absentees

"A few times last year players had appearances to make the day of a game," says Shero. "They didn't come to the workout. That won't happen this year."

Thinking of Duguay again, he adds: "I told him to keep his mouth shut, stop talking about his pay. The difference between a star and one who wants to be a star is working like a star. The North American athlete doesn't work as hard once he makes the team. In Europe, you don't hear the coach talk about the star. He talks about the team. If a guy scores three goals, you don't talk about him. Hell, maybe he's supposed to score three goals."

Shero's tone usually is not so strident. "I think they should have no fear of me," he says of his players. "You've got to prove you can cover up for them. You say nice things about them. When a player's in a slump, you say he's struggling.

"When they fear you, they don't open their mouth. I want them to ask me, 'Why?' "

Shero on some of his players:

- Phil Esposito: "He likes to be asked questions. Then he feels, 'He's coming to me.' Then he feels he gets respect."
- Duguay: "He's got to realize he may not be that good a hockey player."
- Swedes Anders Hedberg and Ulf Nilsson: "They need nothing. They're the ideal athletes."
- John Davidson: "A heck of a guy, but a lot of people feel he hasn't proved himself because he hasn't played a full season due to injuries."
- Walt Tkaczuk: "He's always been considered a two-way hockey player. We send him out to check the other team's best line. He's very content. That's an unusual hockey player, to accept that role."
- Dave Maloney: "The only problem with him is he gets excited in some games. But that's part of his game — hyperactive, I guess. He has to play that way, very emotionally."
- Ron Greschner: "I think he handles the puck as well as anyone in the league. But his weakness may be overhandling it."
- Barry Beck: "We don't know how good he's going to get. He commands a lot of respect. He's still young, and a lot of defensemen mature later."
- Carol Vadnais: "He's an old pro. He dresses impeccably. He likes everything neat, nice."

Shero remains shy, but, at Werblin's urging, has tried to be at least responsive to the ordeal of the post-game news conference. At one the other day, after a loss, Shero walked into the room and took off his glasses.

"What do you think of Barry Beck fighting?" he was asked.

"Well, sometimes you can't help it. You get so mad, I guess," Shero said.

"What about [Ron] Harris's officiating?"

"I'm sure he's doing as well as he can. I'm sure some of our players are missing a few checks, too."

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	3	1	3	9	29	26
Calgary	3	1	2	8	22	19
Washington	3	2	1	7	22	16
Philadelphia	3	3	0	6	30	21
NY Rangers	1	5	0	2	18	30

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Chicago	4	2	1	9	26	24
St. Louis	4	1	1	9	23	22
Vancouver	4	2	0	8	27	18
Colorado	3	1	1	7	21	14
Winnipeg	1	2	1	3	15	15
Edmonton	1	3	1	3	15	19

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Los Angeles	3	1	0	6	20	12
Hartford	2	2	2	6	24	27
Pittsburgh	2	4	0	4	24	33
Montreal	1	4	1	3	17	19
Detroit	0	5	0	0	14	30

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Toronto	5	1	0	10	31	23
Buffalo	2	2	1	5	16	13
Minnesota	2	1	1	5	19	16
Boston	2	4	0	4	17	17
Quebec	1	3	2	4	23	31

Tuesday's Results

St. Louis 4, Montreal 3 (Sutter 2 (3), Turnbull (2), Norwich 1 (1); Sheep (2), Acton 1 (1), LaRouche (2)).

Vancouver 4, N.Y. Islanders 3 (McCarthy 2 (3), Schmautz (3), Brasser 1 (1), Sutter (2), Fraser (2); Bossy (5), Gerins (5), Bourne (3)).

Toronto 8, Pittsburgh 5 (Maloney (2), Sosenluk 2 (3), Salming 2 (3), Hickey (5), Sittler (2), Palement (5); Baxter 1 (1), Stackhouse (2), Lonsberry (4), McAdam 1 (1), Marshall 1 (1)).

Washington 2, Chicago 0 (Ribble 1 (1), Gartner (6)).

Art Buchwald

'Drink to Me Only With Thy Votes'

WASHINGTON — "Hi, my name is Congressman Marbitt and I'm running for re-election from your district. I know there are many questions you would like to ask me so I will start taking them from the floor."

"Congressman, you were arrested for making passes at a 16-year-old sheep dog and pleaded guilty to the charges. Why should we return you to office?"



Buchwald

"I have a drinking problem which I'm working on now, and I have confessed my wrongdoing to God. I don't think what I have done has anything to do with the issues of this campaign."

"Sir, you were also caught in an FBI sting operation and found guilty of taking $10,000 from an FBI undercover agent. Do you believe with that background we should vote for you?"

"At the time I took the money I had a drinking problem. I was drunk all the time and didn't know what I was doing. But I always served the people of this district well, even when I had a buzz on. My case is now up for appeal and I don't believe this is the place to discuss it."

* * *

"Mr. Congressman, isn't it true that you charged an illegal immigrant $5,000 to get a private bill passed through Congress making him an American citizen?"

"I charged $1,000 and the money went to my law firm, not to me. My opponent has tried to make political hay with this story, but I would like to tell you exactly what happened. I was drunk at the time. The pressures of this job can drive anyone to take a nip once in a while. I took my first one when I got up in the morning. By 11 o'clock I was smashed. I didn't even remember putting the bill before Congress until some rotten reporter smeared it all over the front pages of the newspaper. This country is getting fed up with an irresponsible media that keeps prying into the private lives of its citizens."

"Congressman, can we talk about the hit-and-run charges pending against you after an accident on Route 95?"

"I've discussed the accident in detail and never hid it from my constituents. I had been to a rally, and stopped off at a bar to relax with some good friends. We had 10 or 11 vodkas apiece for the road. I don't know if I've mentioned this tonight or not, but I am an alcoholic, and as soon as the stuff touches my lips I'm a goner. But let me say this. I can be a better congressman now than I've ever been before because I'm aware of my problem and I'm willing to face up to it. Wouldn't you rather have someone represent you who knows he can't handle booze than someone who doesn't?"

* * *

"Congressman Marbitt, is it true that you took kickbacks from your staff and have been pinching your secretaries for the past four years."

"A Congressional Ethics Committee is investigating those charges now. But I do not see what that has to do with my holding political office. I have served this district well, I stand for the American Flag, the family, and abolishing waste in government. You must choose between me, an acknowledged alcoholic, and my opponent, who not only is a trilateralist, but a humanist and a closet SALT II supporter."

"Congressman, one last question. If you go to jail, will you resign your office?"

"That is a ridiculous question. If the good people of this district elect me, I would serve out my full term no matter where I am. I owe it to everyone who votes for me."

"Sir, on behalf of everyone in this room, I would like to say we will support you in your election drive. It's obvious that if you hadn't been doing a good job in Washington the Justice Department would not have tried to get you. We're honored that with all your problems you would still choose to run. Sober or drunk, we need you in the nation's capital now more than ever."

The 'Human Rights Doctor'

Bernard Kouchner: 'We Don't Care About Authorization. We Just Go'

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Bernard Kouchner, known as the "human rights doctor" and the "ambulance philosopher," has treated patients in Biafra, Vietnam, Cuba, Northern Ireland, Cambodia and Lebanon. He went to these places as part of the organization he helped to form, Medecins Sans Frontieres — which has been described as a sort of "anarchist Peace Corps." He did it on his vacation each year, for the adventure and out of a sense of duty.

"It's selfish and simple," he explained. "The economic difference between the Third World and the Occident is growing and if we do not do something to help narrow the gap, there will be a big war."

Kouchner, who was once director of the French Communist Students Union, lives in a luxurious flat facing Luxembourg Garden. He looks like Robert Redford. A trim, athletic 40, he is married to the sister of movie star Marie-France Pisier. He is a star himself, a familiar figure on French television and in the pages of the French press. On first view, he seems to be the epitome of the syndrome Tom Wolfe described as radical chic.



Edmons Ramsey

Dr. Bernard Kouchner

The Letter

On the coffee table, next to the bottle of Chivas Regal and the package of Benson and Hedges cigarettes — like an ad for expensive perfume — lies a letter from President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. It refers to Kouchner's recently published book "L'Isle de Lumiere" (The Isle of Light), the name of the hospital boat Kouchner organized last year to treat the Vietnamese refugees known as "boat people."

"*Mon cher,*" the letter begins: "You knew how to act, to mobilize reluctant people, overcome procedures. Since 1975, France had already done a great deal to welcome [Vietnamese refugees] but you succeeded by force of energy and generosity to take further necessary action. I salute you . . . and everybody that helped you. Your action brings honor to France . . ."

Dr. Kouchner does not practice privately. Also a journalist, he helped found the successful magazine Actuel, and he helped publish and edit a group of medical publications started by his doctor father. He works in hospitals, but "I have never been comfortable with the idea of being paid for private medical consultation." This probably comes from the ambiguous relationship many wealthy radicals have with money. Kouchner has worked hard, under great physical and psychological discomfort, and put his life on the line to exorcise any guilt he may have.

He was in Saigon in 1975 when the United States pulled out, when white people were pushing yellow people out of departing helicopters. "That was the end of the nightmare. We of the left thought we were going to see a new era, an era of Buddhist peace and social justice, the birth of a Third Force. So when the refugees first started leaving Vietnam, we did not want to know about them. These were the 'bad' Vietnamese after all."

By 1978 the refugees were leaving in greater and greater numbers, and whether they were "good" or "bad" meant *less* to Kouchner than that they were starving, sick, assaulted, drowning. He wanted to act. The boat people were not official refugees, they were just Vietnamese on the high seas. One UN estimate had their number as high as 500,000.

Rejected

In early 1979 he discussed the idea of sending a hospital boat to the China sea with Medecins Sans Frontieres. But, he said, "they were afraid of losing their little power center." He shrugged. "The organization had become bureaucratic with success. They attacked our idea, saying it would be a 'Saint-Germain-des-Pres boat.' It was not a good enough objection to justify doing nothing."

Kouchner and his friends left the organization to form Medecins du Monde, which currently has teams in Uganda, Afghanistan, Eritrea and San Salvador — all dangerous posts.

Petitions were circulated and Kouchner was agreeably surprised by the size and variety of the response. It was the first time in 30 years that Raymond Aron and Jean-Paul Sartre — two old friends who had separated over political differences — had signed the same petition. George Meany, the conservative U.S. labor leader, and the leftist actor-singer Yves Montand signed. Appeals were made for donations on television and the press, and they started pouring in.

Official support was, however, just about nil. For the right, Kouchner's committee was comprised of leftists who should be held responsible for chasing the Americans out of Vietnam (and the French out of Algeria) and "it was about time we learned the consequences of our errors. As far as the Communists were concerned, these were reactionary refugees and we must be collaborating with the CIA. For us all that mattered was that these people needed help."

Isle of Light

A boat, called the Isle of Light, was finally found in New Caledonia and transformed into a floating hospital. A full complement of journalists, photographers, sailors, doctors and nurses set sail for the Malaysian island of Poulo Bidong, where about 40,000 boat people had set up a primitive camp. Twenty thousand of them were on the beach to welcome the boat.

After the medical team set up a wooden hospital on the island, the boat sailed around picking up other refugees and delivering food. The press sent back its reports and more donations came in. The establishment began to help. The French Socialist Party sent a plane, as did Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris. Newly established German and Norwegian refugee committees sent boats called Port of Light and Bay of Light. By Christmas, 1979, when the Isle of Light returned to its former cargo carrying function, $2 million had been spent and Kouchner had a possible best seller on his hands. Does that sound too cynical? Perhaps. Power and ambition after all can be used positively as well as negatively and if Bernard Kouchner looks like Robert Redford that is hardly his fault.

In any case his tone of voice as well as his words rings true: "Everybody should feel responsible — farmers, architects, journalists, everybody. They should be willing to go where the need is. These are often uncomfortable places. If the Russians find our doctors in Afghanistan, they will put them in jail. But our function is to help in countries where the Red Cross and other official aid bodies cannot get authorization. We don't care about authorization. We just go. The problem is to remain private, amateur, volunteer. We do not want to become just one more institution."

PEOPLE: *$44-Million Dodge Esta Split Among Nine Heirs*

Eight grandchildren and a son-in-law of the late **John Dodge** will divide the auto pioneer's $44 million estate following a 10-month legal battle in Detroit. A dozen potential heirs — not all direct descendants of Dodge — had staked claims on the money remaining from a trust fund established when Dodge died 60 years ago. Judge **Willis Ward** ruled the inheritance be divided according to a percentage formula among the seven children of two of Dodge's daughters, the daughter of a son he disinherited in 1918 and the husband of a daughter who died nine years ago. The grandchildren are the offspring of deceased Dodge children — daughters **Winifred Dodge Seyburn** and **Frances Dodge VanLennep**, and son **John Duval Dodge**, who was disinherited by his father for eloping with a Catholic, **Marie O'Connor**. They each will receive between $2.4 million and $6 million. Dodge's only living son-in-law, **Frederick VanLennep**, will get about $3,330,000. The 60-year-old trust fund was terminated last Jan. 3 with the death of **Winifred Dodge Seyburn**, 85, the first Dodge child born and last to die. Dodge and his inventor brother **Horace** helped **Henry Ford** build his Model A and then founded Dodge Brothers, Inc., which was purchased by Chrysler Corp. in 1928.

* * *

Two paintings owned by Los Angeles industrialist and art collector **Norton Simon** were sold at auction in New York for $4.8 million. "Girls on the Bridge," by Norwegian artist **Edvard Munch**, brought $2.8 million, a record for the artist. A **Picasso** entitled "*Femme a la Guitare*," a Cubist view of a woman playing the guitar, brought $2 million, Christie's auction house said. Inanother sale, a painting by **Marc Chagall** of a horse-drawn cart bearing a goat was sold for $450,000, the highest price ever paid for the painting of a living artist, Christie's said. Chagall, born in Russia and a longtime resident of France, is 93.

* * *

James Clavell said the film version of "Shogun," his novel of an English navigator caught in a Japanese feudal conflict, "turned American television upside down." But he said he is unsure how it will be received in Japan when it opens next month. "Unequivocally, the American public has said, 'Look, we don't want any more pap. We want quality,' " he said, referring to the five-part, made-for-television series that attracted an e mated 50 million U.S. view Clavell, speaking at the To Foreign Correspondents Club, in Japan to promote a shorter version that opens in 150 Japan theaters on Nov. 8.

* * *

Model **Vivien Neves**, who ear a small niche in history as the f nude to appear in The Times London, has been stricken multiple sclerosis, the baffling ease that eventually cripples victims. Neves revealed to rep ers in London that she first hac attack of numbness three years but doctors kept the truth from until recently. She is 32, marrie a photographer and has a daug aged 6. Neves' pouting face 36-23-36-inch figure advertised erything from brassieres to ma es. At her peak she was earn £20,000 a year and became kno as The Body. In 1971 she was first and so far only nude to pear in The Times, adverti slimming biscuits.

* * *

Author **William Golding** has Britain's foremost literary aw the Booker McConnell Prize Fiction for his novel, "Rites Passage." Golding, 69, whose l novel "Lord of the Flies" becar best seller in the United St received a check for £10, "Rites of Passage" deals with aboard a 19th-century ship sai from England to Australia.

* * *

Going on a diet is not easy *anyone, but it is especially toug* you're a food critic or chef. don't trust thin food critics," s **Mimi Sheraton**, critic for The N York Times. "Either they have incredible metabolism, or t don't have a real passion food," she says in an intervie People magazine. Nonethel Miss Sheraton, 54, is on a d Last May, her 5-foot-5 frame ried 197 pounds and she took summer off to shed 50 or pounds. She's at about 160 n **James Beard**, the noted critic, and cookbook author, has been dieting. Beard, 77, tipped scales at 300 pounds four y ago and his doctor warned health problems if he didn't los least 50 pounds, People s Beard says he believes he we about 260 pounds now, but i sure: "I hate scales."

—SAMUEL JUST

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